WILMINGTON JOURNAL
ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.

OM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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ilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.

**District Convention.**

District Convention of the Demo- Conservative party for the nomina- a candidate to represent the Third essional District, and for such other s as may come before it, will be held city of Wilmington on Wednesday, th, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Executive Committee will make ar- nents to pass delegates for half-fare Railroads and steamboats.

JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD, Chairman.

Special to the Journ l.

## ATE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

GREENSBORO', May 2.

*ng, Unity and Enthusiasm—Elec- and Delegates—Merrimon, Hughes Leach—Grand Mass Meeting— form Unanimously Adopted—Joy Good Feeling Everywhere—The North State Forever.*

s impossible to convey to you any f Greensboro' as it now is. I have seen, within the limits of this, or any State, a larger assemblage of good ue men, met together, not for the of office, but for the good of the ld mother State. The streets are with people, bands are playing and re flying everywhere, and the great- od feeling prevails on all sides. The siasm has been great and continued, ghout the entire session, and all of minations seem to give satisfaction where and to every one. The great- rmony prevails.

challenge the history of the country esent an instance, where so large a f men have assembled together for scussion of political matters, so thor- y in harmony with each other, and riotically determined to sink every eration of self or section, when it may t with the public interest.

day, (Thursday) the Wigwam has filled throughout the entire day.— eloquent speeches have been made tinguished delegates.

e speeches of Hon. A. S. Merrimon Major John Hughes, the next Gover- ina, and Hon. J. M. Leach, were able nasterly. They were heard by a vast g of people, and were received with unded applause.

parations are now being made for a Mass Meeting to take place to night. e Executive Committee have been rized to appoint electors and dele- to the National Convention.

e platform meets with unanimous ap- l.

e greatest confidence prevails, and the nds of delegates and spectators send reeting to the true sons of North Car- with their anticipations of a glorious y.

h! Hurrah! The Old North State for- ver! h! Hurrah! For the good Old North ate! E.

**The Cincinnati Convention.**

e electric wires have ere now flashed he whole country the news of the nation of HORACE GREELEY by the nati Convention. As the Conven- tself was a departure from the usual e of American politics, so its nomi- n is a deviation from the custom of ing only men noted for their active cipation in the legislation of the ry. Mr. GREELEY has spent the er part of his life in the editor's chair, is nomination is a recognition of the and influence of the press. In countries, where this influence is far potent than in this, the journalist's as frequently opened the way to the st position; and it will be none the e for the United States if the Presi- al chair shall be occupied by one who own, principally, as the editor of an in- tial metropolitan journal.

any things can be said in favor of ACE GREELEY. He has not been an -holder, and has probably escaped the gion which has gangrened nearly all oliticians of the day. He is a man, y of whose ideas and theories we ly reject, but he is an honest man in ews, and we believe that, if elected, ll prove honest in the discharge of his . He is a man of generous impulses, the Southern people have not for- n his signing the bail bond of Mr. is at a time when he could not ex- to make capital out of it. He has ed general amnesty, and we may ex- from him a liberal policy towards the .

ere is no doubt of his proving in respect a great improvement upon t. We do not believe that thieves, lters and black-mailers would enjoy a carnival of license under his admin- ion as they do under the present. He oi, so far as we know, some dozen or of brothers-in-law to be fed out of ublic crib. He is not such a political amus as the present incumbent, nor is nown to possess such an insatiable ty for gifts. He is a plain civilian, will undoubtedly subordinate the mili- to the civil authority; and under his rol the ane-chamber of the White se will not be transformed into head- ters filled with insolent military ushers, n from their proper duties, with their nands in violation of the constitution. has some peculiar notions concerning and agriculture, it will be out of his er to enforce them.

he name of GRATZ BROWN adds much gth to the ticket. He is the represen- e of the German element, and aided he efforts of CARL SCHURZ, he can ex- n prodigious influence upon the Ger population of the country. The t is strong, and must cause much un- ness and misgiving at the White House. he policy of the South at the present ent should be passive—"a masterly tivity." We cannot, of course, secure nomination of such men as we would er. We have had no part in this the ent nominations and are with the mer onsible for it. Let commissioner the ation calmly and leisurely cast our ience and our vo est said Bor e events prove to be condition the N interest.

# Wilmington Journal.

Vol. 28. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872 No. 17.

RATES OF ADVE TI ING

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## LOCAL.

## THE OUTLAWS.

THE GANG AGAIN ON THE WAR PATH.

### Foul Murder of Col. F. M. Wishart.

STEPHEN LOWREY AND ANDREW STRONG DO THE WORK.

Those incarnate fiends, the gang of Robeson county outlaws, have added to their atrocious list of crimes one yet more atrocious, cowardly and fiendish—the murder of Col. F. M. WISHART, of Shoe Heel, Robeson county, on Thursday last. Though the victim of violent treachery, led, perhaps, too far by his courageous spirit, he yet died a brave man in the effort to benefit his fellow-men.

The facts attending the murder of Col. Wishart, as far as we have been enabled to gather them are these: It seems that one day last week the outlaws Stephen Lowrey and Andrew Strong, boarded the freight train on the W., C. & R. R. R. near Shoe Heel, Col. Wishart being on board at the time. They persisted in approaching him until he finally consented to a conference with them. The conversation was long and apparently important, the outlaws finally taking their departure. Andrew Strong was heard to remark on leaving, "when we send for you, you come." In Shoe Heel, subsequent to this interview, Colonel Wishart divulged the fact that the subject of the conference was a proposition on the part of the outlaws to surrender themselves to him, on condition that he would intercede and procure their pardon, and that they would then depart the country.

Thinking that perhaps he could after all benefit the county by causing the outlaws to leave in some manner, he seemed determined to hold another interview with them, upon receipt of notice of the time and place, as had been previously determined. Word was received, and the appointment fixed for last Tuesday; but Col. Wishart's business engagements were such as to compel its postponement until Thursday. At the appointed time this fearless man, alone (and unarmed, we hear) took his way to the place of meeting, a spot on the public road about three-quarters of a mile from a place called Lebanon Church, between Shoe Heel and Red Banks, and distant some four or five miles from each of those points. But alas! he never returned alive. He was either cowardly murdered from ambush, or basely shot down while in the conference to which he had been betrayed. Between 12 and 1 o'clock of that day two or three negroes working in the woods near the scene of the murder, heard four distinct reports of firearms. About 4 o'clock the same afternoon, Mr. Wm. Sellars, while riding by this point, found the body of Col. Wishart lying in the road, and completely riddled with buckshot. He was shot through the side and shoulder, and also in the head, one or two shot passing entirely through the brain. His death must have been instantaneous. The fact was reported, and a party of grief-stricken friends and neighbors secured the body and conveyed it to his home in Shoe Heel.

Col. Wishart was one of the most intrepid and courageous of those who undertook measures to rid the county of the outlaws. His efforts in hunting them were persistent and vigorous. He exerted himself most ardently to either capture or kill them for months and months, and was regarded by them as their most dreaded foe. He was at the time of his death engaged in merchandizing at Shoe Heel, and leaves a wife and three young children. It will be recollected, when the State authorities commenced war on the Lowreys, Col. Wishart was appointed to the command of one of the regiments then authorized to be raised.

The place of this murder was near the scene of the killing of young Davis by the outlaws some months since. Stephen Lowrey and Andrew Strong are supposed to have together accomplished the deed, Tom Lowrey having seen elsewhere at the time.

The blood of this brave man unites with that already so plentifully spilled by the Lowrey gang in calling for vengeance upon the murderers. And while unavenged, this blood, so foully shed, remains a blot upon the administration of the powers that be, and a damning evidence against the boasted protection of the citizen.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.—On the "Loustshade" farm, near the head of the Mechanicsville turnpike, are three graves of Confederate soldiers who fell during the conflicts of 1864, near that locality. When the dead were removed from that neighborhood these graves were either forgotten or their existence unknown to those employed in the work. The graves were marked by their comrades, and the names in part have been preserved by persons living near by. Hepet, Westall and Featherston are the names that have been preserved or copied from the boards, which were put up at the time of burial. It was stated also that the parties belonged to a North Carolina regiment, but the number has not been retained. If the papers in North Carolina will publish the foregoing, it will perhaps lead to enquiry, and perhaps identity of the fallen brave.—*Richmond exchange.*

MAY PARTY AT FAIR BLUFF.—We learn that a large number of the colored people of Fair Bluff and vicinity had a pleasant May Party at that place last Wednesday. There were over 200 persons present, and the perfect good order which prevailed throughout the entire day was a credit to all concerned.

Cyrus Smith, Guy Powell and Alex. Beatty were the committee of arrangements, and they were very successful as such.

The guests were welcomed by Cyrus Smith in a neat speech, which was followed by one from Guy Powell, after which Alex. Beatty addressed them in a humorous strain. They all did well.

The orator of the occasion having been unable to attend, Mr. Carson L. Powell complied with their urgent request, and made them a very happy impromptu address.

A considerable number of white persons were present, by special request, as lookers-on. The table was very liberally supplied with good things, and it is needless to say that this part of the entertainment was fully appreciated. A dance by the younger portion of the community closed the festivities of the day.

The good order and decorum for which the day was remarkable, is greatly to the credit of all concerned. By special request of the colored projectors, all of the barrooms in the place were closed throughout the entire day, and there was no liquor on the ground.

The colored population of this township are noted, throughout the county, for the orderly manner in which they have always conducted themselves. They are honest and laborious, and the best of good feeling exists between them and their white neighbors.

THE following persons have paid the sums annexed to their names, toward building a Presbyterian Church in Rockingham, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Robt. L. Steele, Rockingham | $25 00 |
| D. Stewart, " | 5 00 |
| W. H. Baurman, " | 10 00 |
| C. Dewy, Raleigh | 25 00 |
| S. F. Phillips, " | 20 00 |
| S. N. Martin, Wilmington | 25 00 |
| Robt. Strange, " | 10 00 |
| Mr. Price, (Editor,) Wilmington | 5 00 |
| Jos. McLaurin, " | 1 00 |
| D. Malloy, Laurel Hill | 10 00 |
| Dr. McIver, Buffalo | 2 00 |
| Rev. T. N. Paxton | 5 00 |
| Unknown | 1 00 |
| Total contributions | $144 00 |

If any name has been omitted that has paid, I will be glad to make proper acknowledgment of the fact.

A. MCMILLAN.

For the benefit of our friends in Wadesboro and Wilmington, who have been recently victimized by one C. W. Duval, we publish the following from the Raleigh *News*:

Claude W. Duval, who represents himself as a graduate of the Naval School at Annapolis, Md., and a wounded Confederate soldier, registered a short time since at the Yarborough House in this city, and, after spending several days there, left without carrying his carpet-bag, containing one bottle, one tickler, an old shirt and four paper collars. The shirt and collars being too small for the portly landlord, Dr. Blacknall, it is probable a great bargain may be had in the purchase of old clothes.

For the Journal.

*Messrs. Editors:* As doubtless all of our citizens feel an especial interest in the proposed railroad to the Sound, I trust it will not be considered an *intrusion* to submit a few suggestions to ensure the success of that project.

In the first place, then, I would suggest that the greater the number of stockholders the greater the interest will be manifested, and hence I would suggest that the price of stock be placed at ten dollars per share, or at such a low figure that every one will feel able to contribute his mite. The reason for this is very apparent. Men of means would have but little confidence in its being a paying investment, and might possibly decline to subscribe for stock at one hundred dollars per share, but every man, whether at the head of an establishment or a clerk, who visits the Sound but once a year, would take at least one share of stock at a low figure, if for no other purpose than to increase the facilities of reaching the ocean at much less expense than is usually exacted by the livery stables, and surely every Sounder would take stock, because he would be enabled to transport himself and his produce to the city in less time and at less expense than by the "*old cart system.*"

In the second place, I would suggest that the greater the number of residents at the Sound, the greater the business to be done by the company who should encourage the building of Hotels and residences, by a very low rate for the transportation of all building materials. The great difficulty, therefore, which has prevented many of our citizens from spending the summer upon the seashore, has been not only the heavy expense, but the time consumed by the old method of transportation, viz: private conveyances. Build this road, and with a suitable schedule, our business men can leave their offices late in the evening, enjoy a night's rest upon the seashore, and return to their business early in the morning without loss of time. Then it must be to the interest of the real estate owners upon the Sound to build this road, and they should not only assist by subscriptions to its stock, but also by encouraging the erection of villages at "Masonboro," "Wrightsville," &c., by disposing of lots at extremely low prices—yes, I verily believe, even, if they were to give away lots, in the long run, it must be profitable to them. Let small towns and villages be laid off, the lots large, to encourage fruit culture, granting free bathing, boating and other privileges of the water, and many, whose funds are now spent at Northern watering places, will remain at home. Yours,

SITOD.

Grassy Plot, May 3d, 1872.

### PATIENCE.

Toil on, O troubled brain,
With anxious thoughts and busy scenes oppress;
Ere long release shall reach thee. A brief pain!
Then—Rest!

Watch still, O heavy eyes,
A little longer must ye vigil keep;
And lo! your lids shall close at morning's rise
In sleep.

Throb yet, Oh aching heart,
Still pulse the flagging current without cease;
When you a few hours more have played your part,
Come Peace!

Bear up, then, weary soul!
Short is the path remaining to be trod—
Lay down the fleshy shroud and touch the goal:—
Then—God!

TOM HOOD.

### "Sometime."

The following is one of Mr. Prentice's little waifs, so many of which appeared in the Louisville *Journal* in its palmiest days:

"Sometime."—It is the sweet, sweet song, warbled to and fro among the topmost boughs of the heart, and filling the whole air with such joy and gladness as the songs of birds do when the summer morning comes out of darkness, and day is born on the mountains. We have all our possession in the future which we call "Sometime." Beautiful flowers and singing birds are there, only our hands seldom grasp the one, or our ears hear the other. But, oh reader, be of good cheer, for all the good there is golden "Sometime," when the hills and valleys of time are all passed: when the wear and fever, the disappointment and the sorrows of life are over, then there is a place and the rest appointed of God. Oh, homestead, over whose roof fall no shadows or even clouds; and over whose threshold the voice of sorrow is never heard; built upon the eternal hills, and standing with thy spires and pinnacles of celestial beauty among the palm trees of the city on high, those who love God shall rest under thy shadows, where there is no more sorrow nor pain, nor the sound of weeping "Somewhere."

**Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.**

WEDNESDAY, May 3d, 1872.

The stockholders of this Company, in pursuance to a call from the Board of Directors, assembled in special meeting in the City Hall, in the city of Wilmington, this morning at 10½ o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the Company, upon whose motion Hon. R. Y. McAden, of Charlotte, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. B. Q. Johnson and I. T. Alderman appointed Secretaries.

On motion, Col. R. L. Steele and R. M. Oates, Esq., were constituted a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

The Convention then took a recess until 12 m.

On again being called to order, the Committee on Proxies reported the following representation:

| | |
|---|---|
| In person | 9,497 shares. |
| By proxy | 3,247 " |
| Total | 12,744 " |

The meeting was then declared duly organized, a majority of the capital stock being thus represented.

The report of the President and Board of Directors was read and submitted by the President, Mr. Martin. It is as follows:

*To the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co.:*

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Directors of your Company, held at the office in Wilmington on the 14th day of March last, it was decided that a Convention of the Stockholders should be called to meet in the city of Wilmington, on the third day of May, 1872, for the purpose of accepting, should they deem it proper, and thereby making it a part of the Charter of this Company, of an Act passed by the General Assemby of North Carolina, at its last session, ratified on the 8th day of February, 1872, entitled "An Act to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company to complete its road, and extend its road to the Tennessee line," in the following words, to wit: [We omit the Act.]

Your directory recommend the adoption of the Act of the General Assembly and its acceptance as a part of the Charter of this Company.

Your Board of Directors deem it of importance that the present condition of the affairs of the Company be now laid before you, that you may be informed regarding the transaction of the past six months and the prospects for the future.

At this point it will be well to consider the condition of the Company, at the time the whole control passed into the hands of the Board of Directors, in January, 1871. At that time it was expected that a large amount of securities owned by your Company would be made available, and that capitalists could easily be found to take them and furnish means to build the road. How disappointed they were is well known to most of you. Instead of realizing anything from the $1,700,000 of special tax bonds, and six hundred first mortgage bonds, taken in the hands of Jay Gould, of New York, his account rendered to your Company called for a balance, alleged to be due him of about $130,000. In addition a suit has been commenced and is now pending against this Company for the recovery of $200,000, past due coupons, cut from hypothecated and unsold first mortgage bonds, while out of the possession of the Company.

The only assests then remaining were the five hundred first mortgage bonds in the State Treasury and the right to issue $2,000,000 bonds of another class, with which the road was to be constructed and equipped.

Based upon the use of these bonds and stock, at the time of the annual meeting of the Stockholders in Convention at Charlotte, on the 19th of October, 1871, a contract to complete your road existed, having been executed at Charlotte, with Messrs. Gen. S. Cameron, Henry M. Drane, and A. M. Latham, under date of July 5, 1871. By reference to the published report of that meeting, it will be seen that unforseen difficulties had prevented the commencement of the work, on the part of the contractors. Assurances were then given, that all causes for further delay were removed, and that no detention or further difficulty was to be apprehended, that the obligations incurred by the Company to meet the July, 1871, interest and other pressing debts, would be met by the contractors, and that the road to Shelby would be completed in accordance with the contract, executed July 5th, 1871.

Finding, however, that the delays and difficulties were not removed, and that there was no prospect of a speedy commencement of the work, a note was addressed to the contractors, declaring the contract, on the part of the Company at an end, by reason of the non-performance of the agreement on the part of the said contractors; to which no reply has ever been received.

In order to meet the July, 1871, interest, which was required to be paid before the 1st of September, 1871, as will appear by the printed report, of the five hundred bonds received from the State Treasurer, two hundred and thirty were hypothecated to secure the payment of $80,000, borrowed in Baltimore, of the Bank of Chester, S. C., and the First National Bank of Wilmington, N. C. On the 8th of November, 1871, a cargo of iron arrived from New York, costing $9,146 81, which had been purchased by the contractors to build the road, and the cost of which they declined to meet. In order to pay for this, the money was borrowed of the First National Bank, of Wilmington, N. C., and twenty-three first mortgage bonds given as collaterals. On the 4th of January, the loan made in Baltimore became due, the Company's treasury was empty, negotiations to renew ended in obtaining a new loan, by pledging an additional amount of fifty bonds. The whole amount of bonds thus pledged was three hundred and three, twenty-four having been paid to Mr. Harvey in settlement of his account—therefore three hundred and twenty-seven bonds out of the five hundred were pledged and paid out.

Such was the position of things in the latter part of November, 1871. Efforts were made to obtain means to take the contract and finish the whole road by individuals. *All efforts proved unsuccessful.* Finding that the assistance of a few might be expected, and that the bondholders would readily take part in seconding the aid rendered by the friends of the road, your President proceeded to New York in the latter part of December, 1871, where, in consultation with the principal bond-holders, he received a proposition from Mr. Edward Matthews, one of the largest bond-holders of the bonds of your Company, to assume the indebtedness of the Company, which then amounted to $82,000, or thereabouts, ($8,000 having been paid by the Company on account of the debt), and to furnish iron, spikes, joint fastenings and bolts, upon a basis of forty cents on the dollar of the face value of the bonds, Mr. Matthews to have the option to purchase the bonds at fifty-two cents on the dollar, at any time during the year. No charge to be made except 7 per cent. interest on the purchase of iron and fastenings and the lowest attainable rate of interest on the loans, which during the time elapsed has averaged about 10 per cent. per annum.

The bonds at that time were quoted and sold at 52 to 50.

In accordance with that agreement Mr. Matthews has bought 1225 tons of iron and the necessary fastenings, and furnished one new locomotive.

The proposition of Mr. Matthews was considered by your Finance committee, and accepted. It was clear that with the iron furnished, and by use of the $60,000 Anson county bonds, together with the earnings of the road above the operating expenses and interest, the railroad could be built to Shelby and Wadesboro', when the increased receipts and rapid extension of the road would inspire confidence and brig aid from capitalists to complete the whole road through to Charlotte. Immediately upon the completion and acceptance of the contract with Mr. Matthews, construction was commenced upon both the Eastern and Western divisions. Negotiations continued for the construction of the balance of the road.

The aid of the General Assembly was invoked, and the Act, presented to you to-day for your consideration having passed, it was considered entirely practicable to finish the road and prevent foreclosure. The principal bond-holders had made up their minds to assist materially in the completion of the road from Wadesboro' to Charlotte, by the use of the second mortgage bonds and stock. The whole negotiation would have been successfully carried through but for the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, made at its Fall term, dissolving an injunction granted by the Superior Court of New Hanover County against the use, by the Western Railroad Company of Fayetteville, of $500,000, face value, of the bonds of your Company, placed in the State Treasury, to secure the State from loss by reason of the exchange made by your Company with the State, and which by Acts of the Legislature had been a first, then second, and now a third lien upon the property of the Company. At the time of the donation of these bonds to the Western railroad, they constituted a second mortgage upon your road, by some learned in the law after four millions, by others after two and a-half millions. Whatever may be their legal status, it is quite evident they would entirely defeat the sale of the second mortgage bonds, authorized by the Act ratified 19th March, 1870, authorizing the issue of 2,500,000 bonds. Efforts have been made to obtain these bonds from the Western railroad company, but without success.

Your Directory have left nothing undone to preserve the control of the Company to the stockholders. Embarrassments have beset them at every step. Judgment creditors have seized iron designed for construction—in some counties the daily business is interrupted by clamorous creditors. Debts contracted years ago come up for settlement. There is no way of ascertaining the amount due. There is no money to pay them with.

It is the opinion of the Board of Directors that the foreclosure of the mortgage of the road is inevitable unless the Stockholders can devise some plan by which it may be prevented.

The January interest is long past due. The ninety days grace allowed by the mortgage has expired. As yet we are not informed of the commencement of legal proceedings beyond the demand made for the payment of the past due coupons.

* * * * * *

For the Directors,
SILAS N. MARTIN, President.

This report was, on motion of W. A. Wright, Esq., received.

Mr. M. Cronly moved that the recent act of the Legislature concerning this Company be accepted as a part of the Charter, which was adopted after some discussion.

Col. J. W. Atkinson then submitted the following preamble and resolution, and moved its adoption:

WHEREAS, It is generally reported and believed that the holders of the first mortgage bonds of this corporation propose to institute legal proceedings for the purpose of foreclosing the mortgage and selling this railroad, its franchise and equipment; and, whereas, justice to the stockholders (corporate and individual) and the creditors generally of the Company, demands that this should not be done without due regard to the rights of said stockholders and creditors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee consisting of three Stockholders (other than Directors) be appointed by the Chairman, which shall be authorized and instructed to employ able legal counsel for the protection of the interests of this corporation in the premises, either by effecting some satisfactory arrangement with the bondholders, or resisting, if deemed proper, the projected foreclosure and sale. This committee shall be authorized, when prepared to report on the subject matter now committed to them, to call a meeting of the Stockholders of this corporation, to be held in the city of Wilmington, at any time between this date and the next regular annual meeting.

All necessary expenses incurred under the foregoing resolution shall be paid by the Treasurer of this Company, and the draft of the Chairman of the Committee shall be his sufficient voucher therefor.

The President, Mr. Martin, stated that the mortgage cannot be foreclosed except by legal proceedings; that the Directors were fully willing to take the responsibility of the situation, and that he saw no use of entering to-day into an election of an outside Board of Directors, as was virtually contemplated by the resolution; nor was he prepared to consent to such expense. He thought there would be no objection on the part of the stockholders, when the time came, to enter into proper arrangements with the bondholders, or a disposition manifested to retard the completion of the road.

Col. Atkinson, in support of his resolution, stated that there was no motive to resist the action of the bondholders, but to inquire into the rights, and ascertain what those rights were, and what legal means should be resorted to.

M. Cronly, as a member of the Board of Directors, was perfectly willing that the stockholders should take the responsibility from the Directors.

Hon. T. S. Ashe saw objection in that the committee should not embrace any member of the Board of Directors; it was, in fact, expressive of a want of confidence, and moved that the objectionable clause should be stricken out.

Col. Atkinson meant no reflection, but would prefer the committee constituted as originally proposed.

Question being upon Mr. Ashe's amendment, it was voted down.

The question recurred upon the original resolution, which was re-read.

Dr. A. J. DeRosset thought that the Directors should be instructed to institute measures contemplated by the resolution, which appeared to him as a vote of censure. He offered an amendment that the *Directors* be instructed to do that which was contemplated in the resolution.

Mr. D. MacRae here offered the following as a substitute for Dr. DeRosset's motion, and it was accepted by that gentleman:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be instructed and directed to protect the rights and interests of the stockholders of this company, in the premises, by effecting, if practicable, some satisfactory arrangement or compromise with the bondholders, or to resist, if deemed proper, the proposed foreclosure and sale.

The question on the substitute was then put, and apparently lost. There being some misunderstanding, the Chair consented to put the vote a second time this resulted in the adoption of the substitute.

The question then recurring to the resolution as amended, a stock vote was called for, resulting in the defeat of the resolution by the following vote: Ayes, 3,932 shares; Nayes, 8,817 shares.

The Convention then adjourned to 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 4 o'clock the stockholders were called to order.

Hon. Thos. S. Ashe offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the President of this Company be authorized to issue to the county of Anson certificates of stock for the amount of her subscriptions actually paid, and that in the meetings of the stockholders of this Company hereafter to be held, the said county shall be entitled to representation in proportion to the amount of stock so held.

Mr. M. Cronly submitted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is every way desirable that the control of this road shall be kept in the hands of the stockholders, and that every honorable effort shall be made to accomplish that purpose; and whereas, it appears from the report of the President and Directors that $300,000 will be required to pay the amount due for advances on first mortgage bonds, pledged as collaterals, and to pay the interest on January coupons, and an additional amount of $80,000 will be due on the 1st of July next to pay interest falling due then,

Resolved, That a committee to consist of three from each county along the line of the road, shall be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to open subscription lists for the purpose of raising means to pay off the debt and extend the road, for which they shall receive second mortgage bonds at 50 cents on the dollar; that the said committee shall report to the Directors as soon as practicable.

Resolved further, That if the Company shall be unable to meet the interest on its bonded debt by July 1st next, according to the terms of the mortgage, and if no arrangement can be made with the bondholders to avoid foreclosure of the mortgage, and if the bondholders should determine to institute legal proceedings for the sale of the road &c., as provided for in the mortgage, that then good faith on the part of the Company requires that no opposition shall be made on the part of the Company to the foreclosure of said mortgage.

These resolutions were put to a vote and adopted.

After the customary resolutions of thanks to the Chairman and Secretaries, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

JACKSONVILLE, N. C., April 30, 1872.

*Major Engelhard—Dear Sir:* Enclosed please find a list of the delegates to the Senatorial Convention to be held in Swansboro, Onslow county, on the 15th of May, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the counties of Carteret, Jones and Onslow in the Senate branch of the Legislature. The names of the delegates, by some accident, were left out of the regular proceedings of the Conservative meeting held in Jacksonville on the first Monday in April.

Names of Delegates.—J. W. Shackelford, E. Murrill, H. D. Murrill, H. H. Sanlin, G. N. Ennett, L. O. Fonville, T. B. Holland, S. L. Gerock, John A. Costin and A. J. Murrill.

E. W. FONVILLE, Ch'man.
Z. M. COSTIN, Sec'y.

## CINCINNATI.

*POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.*

**GATHERING OF THE DELEGATES.**

*TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.*

**REMARKS OF SENATOR SCHURZ.**

**MEETING OF THE N. Y. DELEGATION**

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, May 1.

The long-looked for day of the assembling of the two Conventions came in with lowering skies. At times during the morning there was a dashing rain, which somewhat interfered with outdoor movements. The trains of the night preceding and early this morning had brought many reinforcements, so that the well filled city of the evening before had few places at the hotels where the freshly arrived could find suitable rooms.

THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The following leader in to-day's *Enquirer* is the subject of considerable discussion, because it is regarded as significant of the position of the Democratic party managers towards the Convention:

"The Convention which meets in this city to-day has laid at its doors a fearful responsibility. The eyes of the whole world are directed to its deliberations as to those of no similar body that has assembled in America for many years. In numbers, and talent, and enthusiasm, the Convention is successful. It remains to be seen whether it unites with these qualities prudence and patriotism. We are marking an epoch in our National affairs. We have reached a milestone in our political progress where the road forks. An ambitious military President has perverted the Government of our fathers and made it simply a personal despotism. He has no idea of limitations of the Constitution, and if he has, disdains to defer them. He has absorbed within himself all co-ordinate functions of the Government, threatening at one moment the Judiciary, at another Congress, until both are too ready to bow to his fiat and minister to his pleasure.—Having thoroughly corrupted with office, jobs and employments the organization of the Republican party, its Convention meets within a month at Philadelphia to register an edict of the President, and to impose him once more as a candidate on the people. Such is the national outlook to-day, which this Convention is called to confront. It is a gathering of members of the Republican party not prepared to submit to another four years of usurpation, corruption, nepotism and tyranny; who believe that free institutions on this continent are endangered, and are here to present to the country candidates and a platform in the interest of good management and national reform.

"The Democratic party, foreseeing this revolt in the Republican organization, has wisely postponed its efforts towards the redemption of the country, committing initiation in the matter to the dissatisfied portion of the Republican party. In this it has exhibited only its traditional patriotism. Believing it unsafe alone to take the risk, at such time, of rescuing the country from its threatening perils, it has retired in the background with its 3,000,000 of voters, accepting as leaders and color-bearers its former opponents, but present allies.

"It asks nothing, expects nothing, but good government and national reform. It goes further, and assumes for the time to sound a truce on its theories of administration, in order to preserve Republican institutions in America. It exhibits itself to be what it has ever been, the 'party of the Constitution and the people.' No act of self-abnegation like it has ever occurred besore. It suffers its sun to become temporarily eclipsed in the interest of public liberty. It dictates no candidates and prescribes no platform, and is content to take as standard-bearers the men which the gathering here to-day will present, feeling that none other out wise and patriotic selections can be made by such a body."

12:15 P. M.—The floor of the hall is nearly filled by delegates. There is but a meagre attendance of spectators, of whom there are not 400 in the galleries, which would accommodate 2,500. Groups are gathered in various parts of the house in animated conversation, evidently discussing still unsettled points of difference.

The small arm-chair sent for the President of the Convention was occupied by John Adams when he signed the Declaration of Independence. It is quite a plain black, with gilt decorations, upholstered in snuff-colored reps.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

Colonel Grosvenor of St. Louis, called the Convention to order. In a brief speech he claimed the great importance of this Convention, the largest in number of delegates, and the truest representative of public opinion ever assembled. That sentiment which always does and always shall rule the country, the wisdom of this Convention, and the wisdom and will of the people at the next fall election will make more successful. I need not make the usual appeal for harmony to men who abandoned connection with a successful party to stake their political future upon this movement for reform.

Colonel Grosvenor nominated for tempo rary Chairman, Judge Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, which was carried unanimously.

Col. Grosvenor offered a resolution that when the Convention adjourned, it be to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that in the meantime delegations from the several States shal elect delegates to this Convention, equal in number to double the vote to which the States respectively is entitled in the Electoral College. Adopted.

REMARKS OF CARL SCHURZ—TEMPORARY ADJOURNMENT.

A motion was made to adjourn to 10 A. M. Thursday. Before the motion could be put there were loud calls for Senator Carl Schurz, who came forward amid loud applause and expressed gratitude for the cordial manner in which he had been called out. He feared he would have to disappoint them, as the Convention meant business. The 1st of May was moving day [laughter and applause], and it was proposed to take the first steps to remove that which was obnoxious to the American people, and to put something better in its place. He did not want to make a speech now, but would take another occasion in which to say some things which he had to say. [Loud calls of go on.] He politely refused to comply with the request, and asked them to bear with him if he concluded by sounding the motion to adjourn.

The Chairman then declared the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION

had an exciting meeting this [illegible] members being present. Mr. [illegible] was called to the chair. Mr. John Cochrane, from the committee on the subject, reported the following:

*Resolved*, That the New York delegation shall be heard upon all questions affecting candidates in the delegate Convention through the voice of its Chairman, or a person designated by the delegation for that purpose.

*Resolved*, That the delegation from New York casts its entire vote for Horace Greeley for President, and until such time as ten members of the delegation prefer a request that the delegation shall retire, for consultation, after which the vote shall be cast for Horace Greeley, under the direction of the delegation.

A warm discussion ensued, chiefly upon the question whether this was to bind the delegation to cast its entire vote all the way through for Mr. Greeley. Some of the delegation denied the right of this assemblage to so bind the votes of the delegates. Others urged that this assemblage was the representative of the people of New York, and had the same power to bind delegates as the original primaries would have to instruct their chosen representatives.

Ex-Judge Selden, of Rochester, presented a strong argument against tying their hands, but he would submit to order.

Mr. Lloyd, while expressing kind feeling towards Mr. Greeley, and a willingness to yield to the majority so far as one or two complimentary votes for him, he was not in favor of his nomination for President, because, if elected, he would support the protective policy, to which the speaker was unalterably opposed. For this reason, the speaker was opposed to the pending resolution, and also because its effect was to assert what was not true, to wit: that the delegates here are unanimous on this question.

He raised a storm of dissent by claiming that they had abandoned the regular Republican organization because the majority in it had overruled the minority. He renewed the proposition in still stronger terms, saying: "This is a rebellion instituted because those who control the regular Republican organization have used its machinery to force upon us their policy, regardless of the views of the minority." [Cries of no, never, and hisses.]

Mr. Lloyd continued reading from the Missouri call, and charging that in forcing the pending resolution the meeting was doing just what the platform denounced in the old organization, as its demand for the surrender of political freedom in order that the pleasure, practice, and creed of some shall be made that of all. [Applause from one side of the room.] He had been urged by one whose fame was continental to resist this as he would any other form of tyranny, and stated that in the Ohio delegation a single vote found there for Mr. Greeley was to be respected, and the Chairman would cast it as long as the delegate desired. He had felt it his duty thus to protest against what was the determination of the majority here, though necessarily it would result in defeating the formally expressed wish of his Congressional district.

Mr. Jones, of Binghampton, wanted Mr. Greeley nominated, because he believed his was the strongest name to present to the country. When in the Convention we see we cannot nominate him the majority will be ready to go for the next best man.

Mr. Flower, to clear all ambiguity, moved the following substitute for the second resolution:

*Resolved*, That the delegation from New York cast its vote in the Convention as a unit for Horace Greeley, until such time as twenty delagates shall make a request to to the Chairman to withdraw, in which event the vote shall be cast as the majority of the delegation shall direct; provided, the Convention shall not direct a different method of procedure.

The Chair put the question to vote and said it seemed to be carried. A division was called and a decided majority ranged themselves in the affirmative. The Chair announced the resolution adopted amid cries of "count, count," which were unheeded. A scene of confusion ensued, and finally an appeal was made from the decision of the Chair. A count was had, which showed 99 in favor of the resolution and 22 against. The first resolution was then adopted and a recess taken until 8 this evening.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The New York delegation resumed their session at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Cochrane reported a list of delegates selected to represent the State in the Delegate Convention with Henry R. Selden, John Cochrane, Wm. Dosheimer, Archibald M. Bliss, Waldo Hutchings, Theo. Tilton, Charles M. Cook, H. B. Moore, Wm. W. Goodrich, Nelson Cross, Moritz Ellinger, Geo. W. Palmer at its head, and including Henry D. Lloyd.

Mr. Cochrane said that for several districts, not represented here, delegates had been selected from gentlemen present from their neighborhood, as near as possible.

Mr. Tousey, before the question was taken on the adoption of the report, asked Mr. Lloyd, through the Chair, whether he would obey the instructions adopted to-day by an overwhelming vote, that the New York vote should be a unit for Horace Greeley?

As Mr. Lloyd remained silent, several gentlemen interposed to object to cathechising, when Mr. Tousey called them to order, claiming the floor until this question was answered.

Mr. Theodore Tilton said: "If any gentleman were to rise and question me, either directly or through the Chair, as to how I would vote, I would remain silent until the day of doom." [Applause.]

A delegate inquired if Mr. Tousey had the right to hold the floor to that very indefinite time when Mr. Lloyd should answer his question.

Mr. Tousey

# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.


FOR GOVERNOR:

## A. S. MERRIMON,

OF BUNCOMBE.

*For Lieut. Governor:*

**JOHN HUGHES,**

Of Craven.

*For Attorney General:*
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
Of Mecklenburg.

*For Secretary of State:*
J. A. WOMACK,
Of Chatham.

*For State Treasurer:*
JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.

*For Auditor:*
C. LEVENTHORPE,
Of Caldwell.

*For Superintendent of Public Instruction:*
NEREUS MENDENHALL,
Of Guilford.

*For Superintendent of Public Works:*
J. H. SEPARK,
Of Wake.

### Greeley's Nomination.

We find in our Northern and Southern exchanges the following telegram from the Wilmington Agent of the New York Associated Press:

WILMINGTON, May 3d, 1872.

The nomination of Greeley and Brown was very favorably received by the Conservatives and Democrats here, and it is universally conceded that Greeley is less objectionable to the South than any candidate brought before the Cincinnati Convention, with the exception, perhaps, of Judge Davis.

This information is erroneous. Mr. GREELEY is the least acceptable to this community (and the Wilmington agent is surely not warranted in speaking for "the South,") of the dozen candidates mentioned in connection with the nomination, always excepting Charles Sumner, who was not voted for in the Convention.

If the Democratic party keeps aloof from this contest, this section of the Union will not hesitate in its choice. If our people recollect Mr GREELEY'S long and persistent fight against the South, they have not forgotten his equally bold and able advocacy of amnesty and peace, and his determined opposition to military tyrannies.—Unless he embraces the advanced radical views of CHARLES SUMNER in regard to civil rights, our people will become reconciled to his nomination and rally strongly to his support.

In the meantime, let us wait the action of the National Democratic Convention soon to assemble.

### Greeley's Marriage.

The newspaper biographers of HORACE GREELEY, and their name is legion, all agree that he married a North Carolina lady, a Miss CHENEY. This is only half correct. He did, indeed, marry in North Carolina, but Miss CHENEY was only a temporary resident of Warrenton, being engaged in teaching at the time, and was most likely a native of GREELEY'S own town. We have often heard a lady, nearly connected to us, who happened to be a guest at the time of Goodloe's Hotel, and who, at the urgent request of Mr. GREELEY, attended the marriage ceremony, give a vivid account of the ludicrous appearance and eccentric deportment of the bridegroom upon the occasion—characteristics which seem to have clung to him through life.

The following is taken from an old file in the possession of a friend:

"July, 1836, married in the Episcopal Church in Warrenton, N. C., by the Rev. Wm. Norwood, HORACE GREELEY, Editor of New York, to Miss MARY CHENEY."

At the time Mr. GREELEY was the Editor of a weekly Whig paper, *The New Yorker*. *The Tribune* was not established until 1841.

### Greeley and Brown.

We refer to our telegraphic columns for information concerning the feeling produced by the Liberal Republican nominations at Cincinnati. It must be recollected, however, that these are the hasty expressions of the first feelings of pleasure, or disappointment, at the result.

We are surprised, if not disappointed, at the nomination of Mr. GREELEY. We hail the nomination of Governor BROWN with pleasure.

We cannot now tell what will be the course of the National Democratic party. Its Convention will meet on the Fourth of July, we believe, and we are content to abide its action. If that party endorses the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN, and even if it stands aloof, GRANT'S political course is well-nigh run.

In the meantime the people of North Carolina have their hands full with the State Elections. We can begin the National campaign after we have elected Judge MERRIMON and his associates on the State ticket. At least we can wait until the meeting of the National Convention before we take active part in the canvass. Between this and the nones of November there will be ample opportunity for the expression of all the super-abundant enthusiasm we may feel, and we therefore advise those among us who may have worked themselves into a fever of patriotic excitement over the announcement, to keep cool until the warm weather is over. *Festina lente.*

### Greeley and the Negroes.

The New York *Herald* has, of course, interviewed the Liberal Republican candidate for President. We are glad to see that since this reported interview Mr. GREELEY has left New York City, and is now safely beyond the reach of the newspaper Paul Prys. He should recollect that candidates have heretofore very much injured their popularity, if not defeated their election, by random and unguarded conversations with reporters.

In this conversation Mr. GREELEY seems to have been very discreet. He is in error, however, in regard to the votes of the Southern negroes, which he may as well be advised of now, rather than wait until the election convinces him of the fact. During the interview the following is reported to have occurred:

"You certainly feel strong at the South?"

"The black men in the South know me. They may be drilled; but I don't believe any drilling will rub my record out of their remembrance; and I think the white people will vote for me."

Mr. GREELEY shows by this reply that he has studied the negro as a politician to little purpose, when he relies upon his record to secure their votes. They are anti-slavery, will draw them away from the "regular nominee." Their tickets are given to them by men who care as little for records as they do for the poor negroes themselves. A majority through prejudice and ignorance vote the ticket with fiendish avidity, and others do so through well-grounded fears. Any how, from one cause or another, the negro has no freedom of political opinion.

We see throughout the South formerly the most pronounced slavery men and secessionists now the most blatant Radical politicians, and consequently very great favorites with the negro. Indeed, we believe the more violent a man was, either as a pro-slavery man and war man, the more influence he has with the negro masses. They care not what else he may have been or is, so that he is an orthodox Radical now. Ex-Governor Holden or John Pool, of North Carolina, Judge Moses, of South Carolina, Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, all pro-slavery men and slave-owners, can now take away the entire negro vote from Mr. GREELEY, Judge CHASE, or even CHARLES SUMNER, if the former are the nominees of a regular Republican Convention and the latter are not.

In regard to the whites voting for Mr. GREELEY, we hope he is correct. We trust that nothing will happen during the canvass which will make it impossible for the Southern white people to vote for him. He can win their united support. Will he do it?

### The Great Convention—Its Work.

The Greensboro' Convention has met, accomplished its work, and adjourned. The result of its deliberations is known to the people of the State.

There was never a larger, more enthusiastic, more intelligent, more harmonious body of men assembled in North Carolina. Its nominations and declaration of principles met with the unanimous approbation of the thousand and more delegates, and will find universal endorsement with the good and true people of the State. Indeed, except for Secretary of State, each candidate was nominated upon the first ballot, and two, Judge SHIPP and Mr. SEPARK, by acclamation. For Secretary of State there were three ballots, resulting in the choice of a gentleman every way qualified, and selected over equally qualified opponents, as a compliment to his county.

In Judge MERRIMON we have a candidate for Governor worthy of the party and the great crisis in our State affairs. Of large and liberal views, of great intelligence, of unblemished character, a firm and true man, he has shown a devotion to the great principles of constitutional liberty during the progress of the Pearson-Holden-Kirk war, as unusual as it was patriotic and bold. Unawed by the tyrannies of the Executive and the criminal subserviency of the Bench, he stood a bulwark of safety between the vengeance of partisans and the life and liberty of citizens. North Carolinians will never forget his valuable services to them, and will rally to his support now with an enthusiasm and unanimity almost unprecedented in our political campaigns.

Major JOHN HUGHES, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is well known to the people of our State. Having settled in Pennsylvania when quite a young man, he soon attained a prominence and influence that gave him a commanding practice at the bar of that State. In October, 1860, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Schuylkill District, and was defeated by less than one hundred votes, although Lincoln carried the District in the following month by several thousand. The unsettled condition of the country and the impending civil war caused Major HUGHES to return to his native State, which he did with much trouble and danger, to share her fortunes. He closed his military life upon the surrender of General JOHNSTON'S army, being then upon the staff of Major General HOKE.

Major HUGHES is an accomplished gentleman, an able lawyer, and a fine speaker. He will make friends from the mountains to the seaboard, and we predict for him a brilliant and successful canvass.

Judge SHIPP has already been before the people of North Carolina, and received their endorsement. He has proved himself an able, faithful and zealous official, and his re-nomination, by acclamation, was a proper tribute for his past services and present worth.

Mr. WOMACK is one of the most popular men in Middle North Carolina. He represented Chatham in the last House of Representatives, and has been rewarded for the zeal, good sense and devotion to duty then exhibited. He will add very great strength to the ticket in the section in which he lives.

Major JOHN W. GRAHAM has so identified himself with questions of finance, and has made the resources and debt of North Carolina such a study during his useful career as a Senator from Orange, that his nomination for Treasurer will be regarded throughout the State as very proper, and his election as peculiarly fortunate for the State. Major GRAHAM is a young gentleman of thorough education, of untiring industry, and a close student of all subjects pertaining to the duties of the office for which he has been nominated.

It is unnecessary for us to introduce General COLLETT LEAVENTHORPE to our readers. He has written his record upon the history of North Carolina by his invaluable services in her behalf. Educated as an officer of the English army, he has been long a citizen of this State. He is justly one of the most popular men in Western North Carolina.

Dr. N. MENDENHALL is a very highly accomplished scholar. He has been many years engaged in teaching and civil engineering, and has made much reputation in both capacities. Last Summer he was a candidate for Convention in Guilford, and won laurels over his competitor, Judge DICK, and carried the county handsomely. He is especially popular among the Friends of Eastern and Middle North Carolina, of which Society he is a prominent member.

Mr. J. H. SEPARK is a worthy and intelligent mechanic of Raleigh. Respected among his neighbors, successful in business, a thorough and practical man, he will not only make an efficient officer, but is a worthy representative of a class of men, upon whom more than all others the future welfare of the State depends.

Such are the men placed in nomination by the Democratic-Conservative party. Let each voter compare them with their opponents and decide into whose hands he can with most confidence trust the honor and welfare of North Carolina.

Of these men, and the principles of the speak, and we shall very soon have something more to say in regard to the Great Convention, who composed it, and its proceedings.

Our standard-bearers will soon buckle on their armor and marshal their hosts.—If we only do our duty North Carolina will certainly be redeemed.

### Greeley's Chances.

There is, as should have been expected, great diversity of opinion in regard to the nomination of Mr. GREELEY. The platform adopted at Cincinnati is, we believe, universally acceptable. There is much in the character of Mr. GREELEY to admire. He is a man of the highest personal integrity, and popular with those among whom he lives. The Southern people will forget much of the past in the dangers of the present.

We look to Mr. GREELEY'S letter of acceptance with much anxiety. We have more interest in his present position than in his past record. We want to see his interpretation of the platform upon which he has been placed. The *wording* of his letter of acceptance will present his views upon the great uprising of the masses of his party, to which he owes his nomination. On his acceptance of, and interpretation upon, the Cincinnati platform, we must wait to find in how much or how little the promises of its conception have been borne out by the birth of the Reform movement.

If, however, the contest is between GREELEY and GRANT, it is interesting to consider the chances of the contest. In 1868 thirty-four States voted for President, giving to GRANT two hundred and fourteen electoral votes, and to SEYMOUR eighty. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas did not vote at all. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia, which gave GRANT forty-eight electoral votes, have, since 1868, lapsed from the Republican party beyond all hope of recovery by the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. The States of Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska and Nevada gave GRANT twenty-four electoral votes in 1868. If they now fall away from the Philadelphia nominee, their defection, coupled with that of the six States above named, will alone be sufficient to defeat GRANT. Taking the popular vote of 1868 for a basis, a change of one thousand six hundred Republican votes in Connecticut, of four thousand eight hundred in Indiana, of two thousand one hundred in Nebraska, and of seven hundred in Nevada, would carry those States over to the opposition.

These statistics lead the New York *Sun* to believe that GRANT cannot possibly be re-elected if the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats support the same ticket. This result would be rendered still more certain by the fact that of the three States which did not vote in 1868, two—Virginia and Texas—are sure to go against GRANT.

In these calculations no note is taken of such States as Pennsylvania and Illinois, which voted for GRANT in 1868, and are almost sure to go against him now. Nor in confining the estimate to the figures of 1868 is any allowance made for the popular uprising against the usurpations and intolerance of the GRANT clique.

KENANSVILLE, N. C, May 7, 1872.

*Editor Journal*:—At a meeting of the Democratic Conservative Executive Committee of Duplin county, held in the Courthouse in Kenansville, N. C., on the 4th inst., the following resolution was passed:

*Resolved*, That each township in the county that has not already done so hold meetings on or before Saturday, the 18th instant, and appoint three or more delegates, who will meet in the Courthouse in Kenansville, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, to nominate candidates for the different offices to be filled by the county, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next. ISAAC B. KELLY,
Chairman.

The scene when the result of the sixth ballot was announced to Mr. Greely, is thus described: "At five minutes of three o'clock the Hon. Benj. Wood entered the Tribune counting-room. His fine face was flushed with excitement. He passed behind the counter, and inquired for Dr. Greeley. In breathless words he announced Dr. Greeley's nomination to Sam Sinclair. Before Mr. Wood could be ushered into Dr. Greeley's presence, Tom McWatters, one of the *Tribune's* old office boys, ran lightly up the stairs into Dr. Greeley's office. The Doctor had begun a fresh editorial article. His gold pen was dancing over a broad sheet of foolscap with lightning rapidity. Tom handed him a dispatch. Dr. Greeley took his pen crossways between his teeth, turned partly around in his easy chair, held toward the light, and read the following through his gold-bowed glasses:

CINCINNATI, May 3.

HORACE GREELEY, Tribune, N. Y.:
You were nominated on the sixth ballot.
D. H. WM. ANSON STAGER.

Dr. Greeley threw the dispatch in his waste basket and drew off his glasses. The shrewd boy Tom fished the dispatch out of the waste basket and shoved it into his vest pocket as a souvenir. In a second Mr. Sinclair and the Hon. Benjamin Wood were in the room shaking hands with the noble veteran, and warmly congratulating him. Dr. Greeley arose. His face was wreathed in smiles. He was pleased, and honestly expressed his pleasure. But when the mail clerks, the reporters, the pressmen, the compositors, the office boys, the stereotypers and other employes of the Tribune rushed up the stairs and overwhelmed him with genuine expressions of pleasure, the heart of the good philosopher was touched with honest pride. His countenance reminded one of a summer morn in June. He repeatedly shook hands, and thanked all for their kind wishes. The news spread like wildfire. The whole city was thoroughly aroused. The newsboys penetrated to the remotest streets and alleys shouting out their extras with the nomination of Horace Greeley. Crowds surrounded the bulletins, and hearty cheers rent the air. Men stopped each other on the streets, and expressed their pleasure at Dr. Greeley's nomination. Everybody—even the bootblacks—spoke of him as "Horace," "Good old Horace," "Honest old Horace." All acted as though their warmest personal friend had received the nomination. In some instances workingmen threw their hats in the air on receiving the news, and rolled out lusty cheers. Irishmen, Germans, colored men, Americans, all hailed the nomination with joyful satisfaction. The feeling among the Democracy was outspoken. They fairly gloried in the nomination. Many well known ward leaders expressed their intention of sending delegates to the Democratic State Convention instructed to vote only for national delegates pledged to sustain Dr. Greeley's nomination. All referred to Mr. Greeley's undoubted honesty. "He won't steal, and that is enough for me," shouted an ex-State Senator, "and the only man that has been nominated for years, by either party, who can't be induced to steal." This was the general sentiment.

### Increase of Arson.

The report of the national board of underwriters, just published, shows an increase in fires of 40 per cent. since the old national board expired. The truth appears to be that incendiarism nearly everywhere has had an alarming increase, and no fire in town or county, should occur without a prompt investigation of its positive or probable cause. Police and insurers as well as the insured, all have a direct

## LIBERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

### VIEWS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

This ticket, then, while not one that Southern people might have named, had they the power to elect those they might name, is one that is liberal to them and one that may be elected. The question is, Shall there be an effort to elect another, by which the re-election of Grant would be insured?

Should the Democratic party nominate a ticket, the result would be either to reunite the Republican party by the withdrawal of the Liberal ticket or to defeat that ticket and prolong the dominion of the men under whose administration of the Government we have suffered so greaty and the Constitution has been so often violated. We can hardly think it possible that a step so idle, so certainly to end in disaster, will be taken. It would be the supremest folly.

Therefore, although the ticket is not ours, with a smile at the singularity of the situation, let us take honest old Horace and the gallant defender of Liberalism from Missouri, and if our votes help to elect them we shall feel that we have done admirably well in escaping the prolonged misrule of ultra Republicanism.

[Richmond Enquirer]

They did not ask for a Democrat on the ticket, but they desired a man whose record was not so obnoxious to their political prejudices as both of the candidates undoubtedly are; yet, as if to show their utter dislike for anything in the shape of Democracy, and their settled purpose to ignore that party entirely, a bargain is struck by which two of the most obnoxious Republicans, bitter and life-long enemies of the Democratic party—one a strong protectionist and abolitionist, and the other a Kentucky emancipationist and Southern renegade—are placed upon a ticket for them to vote for and elect. Here is where the sting comes in. They were content to take a Republican of the liberal stripe of Davis, and with him might have been satisfied with Greeley as Vice-President, or Brown, but to be thus openly and defiantly insulted and scorned is more than Democratic nature can tamely submit to, and we therefore fear the worst.

We regret this exceedingly because in the South we are ready to make almost any compromise that will insure us a victory over the Radical party and rescue us from bayonet rule; and we believe Greeley and Brown would be as good instruments for our redemption as any that could be selected, but they seem so distasteful to the Northern Democracy that we fear there will be great difficulty in rendering them acceptable by that party. A reaction may take place, but we cannot conceal our apprehensions that what we look upon as the very strongest ticket for the South is likely to prove the weakest at the North. Hoping for the best we shall await the action of the Conservative party of Virginia, and be governed entirely by its decision.

[Petrsburg Progress.]

The selection of Horace Greeley and Gov. Brown as leaders of the liberal, reformatory spirit and movement of the country indicates at once the moderation and sagacity of those who composed the nominating convention.

* * * * * * *

Altogether the nominations are satisfactory; for while they do not give us our preference, they are so infinitely superior in all respects to anything that could come out of the regular Radical organization, that we are content to relinquish our predelictions and yield an honest support to the nominees.

Grant's defeat is not only possibly, but certain, if the Democratic party are wise enough to observe and heed the teachings of the present crisis, and make such sacrifices of prejudice and party ambition, as the great object of defeating Grant would preeminently justify.

[Petersburg Index.]

The nominations at Cincinnati will hardly take the country by surprise, since for a day or two it has been generally perceived that the names of Greeley and Brown have been steadily and rapidly growing in strength and favor. Expected or not expected, the action of the convention was wise.

* * * * * * *

To the declaration of principles made by the convention we invite special attention. It is one on which all honest men may meet, yet it has no vague generalities to weaken it, but deals in pungent facts, and thoughts growing directly from them.

If the Democratic party is wise its candidate is nominated. If it is determined its victory is assured.

[Savannah Republican.]

Should General Grant be nominated by the Radical Republicans, he will have no easy task before him to defeat the liberals, for we do not see how his party can improve upon the liberal platform, without giving a lie direct to their past actions.

We take no hand in this fight so far. The Democratic Convention is to meet in July—perhaps it may be sooner. To that we look, and by that we will be guided. That is the political flag we expect to fight under.

[Savannah News.]

But it is not our purpose at this time to discuss either the platform or the candidates of the Cincinnati Radical Conclave. We desire only to congratulate our Democratic friends on a consummation which augurs so favorably for the restoration of constitutional government. The nominations at Cincinnati leave the question of the actual and permanent disintegration of the Radical party no longer in doubt. A less partizan nomination might have resulted in serious compromise and certain defeat of the friends of the Constitution. All the real elements of strength of the Cincinnati organization are within the Radical party. It can receive into it any aid from the true Democracy of the country, while it must, by dividing, weaken the corrupt and revolutionary dynasty now in possession of the Government.

If, in the anomalous condition of political affairs, there has existed any good reason for delay and inaction on the part of the friends of constitutional government, that reason no longer exists. It only remains for the Democratic party to promptly organize its forces and enter into the canvass.

[Macon Telegraph & Messenger.]

The prospect for the success of this ticket depends, of course, upon the action of the Democratic party, and that cannot be known until the assembling of its National Convention. By that decision the party will be bound. It is for its representatives, in convention assembled, to solemnly consider and wisely conclude what policy the best interests of the whole country, and of our grand old organization demand, should be adopted. Until then, we can safely bide our time. The quarrel, as it stands, is wholly inside the lines of that political organization which has done so much to degrade and ruin the country. Whether it will be our duty or our policy to take a hand in the fight as the ally of the one faction against the other, must be determined by circumstances and events not yet sufficiently developed to admit of a definite judgment upon their merits or necessities.

* * * * * * *

We trust our Democratic friends all over the country will reserve their fire, and continue to preserve an armed neutrality on the presidential question until further developments. Let us remember that we are neither red-hot or moderate Republicans, and have no part or lot in the Conventions of either of the radical wings of that party. We halt with pleasure, however, the uprising against the Grant administration, which has cursed the country for four long years, and augur great good from the movement. It is too soon yet to indicate what is the best policy for Democrats to pursue. Let us "wait for the wagon," and "in patience possess our souls."

[Augusta Constitutionalist.]

Among the Democrats the predominant sentiment seems to be that as between Grant and Greeley, the latter would be infinitely preferable. If reduced to the alternative of taking one or the other, the least nauseous dose would be Horace Greeley.

## LIBERAL REPUBLICAN Address and Platform.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurpation of powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberties of citizens. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility to the detriment of the public interests.

He has used the public service of the Government as machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensible reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people. They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them to their own advantage. They have resorted to arbitrary measures, in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people, by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to promote a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.—They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen. They have sought to stifle the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.—They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles essential to a just Government:

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to meet out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace, and the constitutional limitation of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the officers of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth.—We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit discussion of the subject to the people of their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliations.

A wise Frenchman says: "If a lady says 'I can never love you,' wait a little longer; all hope is not lost. But if she says, 'No one has more sincere wishes for your happiness than I take your hat."

Correspondence Boston Globe.

### Senator Ransom—The First Confederate General Admitted To a Seat in the Senate.

To-day there walked to the open space in front of the Vice-President a gentleman whom a sarcastic Radical reporter in the gallery above, characterized as "the advance guard of the Confederate army." It was appropriately amended by the suggestion that he was "its rear guard." Ex-Major Gen. Ransom, of the Confederate army was sworn in as United States Senator from the old North State, and so the vacant chair, originally made so by the inauguration of a movement for which so much was sacrified, was filled by a man who was a very gallant and believing soldier in the army which struggled to make these vacancies a finality.

The associations were indeed peculiar.—The special nature of all represented in the presence of that very handsome and dignified-looking man, came up in vivid and striking memories. Senator Ransom is the first man who has entered the Senate after such service. In the House there are a number, and the seat of Brooks as well as the home of Calhoun is represented by an American negro.

Senator Ransom is a man of about thirty-eight or forty years of age. He is tall, over six feet I judge, and finely proportioned. Very dark in complexion, his close trimmed black beard and hair, as well as his keen dark eyes, make up what the ladies might say, slightly changing the tense, with rare old Chaucer, as "Piercing their hearts with his pulchritude."

He is a lawyer by profession, was, as can be seen, a young man when the rebellion began. He was among the first to enter the Confederate service, and was, I believe, in the field to the end, serving for a long time as Major General and doing severe service. He is a Southern Democrat of the strictest sect, but personally, modest and unobtrusive in pressing his opinion, though likely to be a useful ally on his side of the chamber.

### Elections in Lumberton and Fayetteville—Political Matters.

LUMBERTON, May 7th, 1872.

*Dear Journal*:—The election here for Mayor and Commissioners yesterday resulted in the success of the Conservative ticket, as follows:

Mayor—D. D. French.

Commissioners—W. B. Blake, J. H. Caldwell, Eli Jones and T. N. Bond.

The election in Fayetteville resulted in the success of the whole Conservative ticket, except for Mayor and one Commissioner. The following are the names of parties elected:

Mayor—John Reilly, Radical, by 33 votes over McKinnon, Conservative.

Commissioners—Henry McDonald, B. E. Sedberry, R. L. Scanlin; Dr. W. C. McDuffie, W. T. Frizell, David Jones, Conservatives; W. A. Guthrie, Radical.

At the Conservative county meeting here yesterday, thirty delegates were appointed to Charlotte, fifteen to Senatorial Convention at Fair Bluff the first Thursday in June.—Resolutions were adopted, instructing delegates to Charlotte to support Col. N. A. McLean of this county for the nomination to Congress.

Weather excessively dry—gardens suffering.

P. S.—County Convention called to meet in Lumberton on the second Monday in June for nomination of candidates.

Truly, McD.

### Election in Fayetteville.

*Dear Journal*:—The town election in Fayetteville yesterday was carried by the Conservatives after a most desperate effort by the Radicals. Our men worked nobly the whole day. Mr. E. P. Powers, W. C. Troy, A. A. McKethan, Jr., Dave Jones, T. C. Fuller, and several others, deserve much credit for most active and faithful services. We elect six of the seven Commissioners by an average majority of near 30. The Radicals elect one Commissioner by only two majority, and the Mayor is Radical by a small majority, as several of our men declined to vote as to Mayor.

There was a total vote of 702—but this is near 100 less than the proper vote. The result of this election almost secures to us the county election.

Three Commissioners on the Conservative ticket run several ahead of the Radical vote for Mayor, and two more equal it.—This shows a real Conservative majority, but from certain local causes and issues, one Commissioner and our candidate for Mayor, fell behind the highest on the Radical ticket. Our own people will still control the affairs of our good old town. There is much rejoicing and renewed energy for the coming campaign.

REFORM.

Fayetteville, May 7th.

### Masonic Funeral.

FAIR BLUFF, N. C., May 6, 1872.

*Dear Journal*:—Yesterday, at Porter Swamp, was the time appointed by the Masonic fraternity to pay the last tribute of respect to the dead body of Rev. J. D. Elwell, who departed this life several months ago. Quite a concourse of people from the surrounding country were present on the occasion, and it was one of the largest assemblies, if not the largest, the writer has ever seen collected in this vicinity. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Pittman, of Robeson, a minister of much ability and merit. It was an able and eloquent sermon, replete with sound logic. In it he compared the subject of his remarks with many renowned warriors, and others, showing that a life of honesty, humility, sobriety, charity, virtue and godliness should be far more extolled than all of these, and that his name should be cherished as "one of the few immortal names that were not born to die."

After the sermon was preached, the crowd repaired to the grave of the deceased, distant a half mile, and there, Columbus' worthy and distinguished son, Col. T. F. Toon, delivered the eulogy, which was terse and elegant. Not being acquainted with the minute particulars of the life of the departed, he only gave a synopsis of his earthly career, but did it with ease, grace and eloquence. In his eulogy he made mention that Dr. Elwell on one day baptized upwards of sixty persons; on another, upwards of seventy, and on another, one hundred and fifty-four.

The Masons then concluded the final honors, and we all left the soldier of Christ "alone with his glory." "G."

### State Democratic-Conservative Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the State Democratic-Conservative Executive Committee at the Greensboro' Convention:

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. D. M. Barringer, Chairman; Gen. W. R. Cox, R. H. Battle, G. M. Busbee, J. Q. DeCarteret, R. B. Haywood, W. H. Jones, O. P. Meares, J. J. Davis and J. J. Litchford.

1st Congressional District—Col. Wm. F. Martin, Pasquotank; Jos. B. Cherry, Hertford; F. B. Satterthwait, Pitt.

2d Congressional District—Col. Walter Clark, Halifax; Henry R. Bryan, Craven; Fred. Phillips, Edgecombe; Lotte W. Humphrey, Wayne.

3d Congressional District—Jos. A. Engelhard, New Hanover; T. C. Fuller, Cumberland, J. G. Scott, Onslow; A. A. McKoy, Sampson.

4th Congressional District—H. A. London, Jr., Chatham; Thos. Webb, Orange; Claude B. Saunders, Johnston; James S. Amis, Granville.

5th Congressional District—Daniel W. Courts, Rockingham; J. I. Scales, Guilford; M. S. Robbins, Randolph; Jno. N. Staples, Guilford.

6th Congressional District—J. E. Brown, Mecklenburg; Walter L. Steele, Richmond; W. A. Graham, Jr., Lincoln; S. H. Walkup, Union.

7th Congressional District—Jno. S. Henderson, Rowan; Z. G. Tucker, Iredell; W. H. H. Cowles, Wilkes; Jos. Towles, Ashe.

8th Congressional District—David Coleman, Buncombe; A. C. Avery, Burke; W. P. Welch, Haywood; G. M. Whitesides, Rutherford.

"Ye are the children of the devil," was the text of a divine in the morning, and in the afternoon he said, "Children obey your parents."

## GREELEY AND BROWN

### OPINIONS OF THE NORTHERN PRESS.

[New York Tribune.]

We make no comments on the ticket presented at Cincinnati. The platform has been to us, throughout, an object of much greater solicitude.

Our interest has been centered in what should be said bearing on protection and free trade. There is an honest and serious difference among Republicans and reformers on this question. Our convictions are strong on one side. Others, at least equally patriotic and intelligent, hold opinions antagonistic to ours. We did not wish the Convention to say that we were right. We did not see with what propriety, to what profit it could pronounce us in the wrong. To declare for either protection or free trade would repel some, perhaps many, from the support of the Liberal movement while it would win over no opponent to that movement. We therefore urged the Convention simply to remit the question to the people as one on which we are not agreed, asking them to pronounce judgment thereon in the choice of members of Congress, by whom, and not by the Executive, it must be discussed and decided.

This view, we rejoice to say, has prevailed, but its prevalence is no triumph over free-trade, much less over revenue reform, be that what it may. It is simply a reference of the whole subject to the decision of the people, unprejudiced by any diction of the Convention. If the majority are for free trade, or against it, they are nowise precluded by the Liberal platform from making their judgment known and respected.

On the contrary they are exhorted to do so, with an assurance that their wishes thus authentically expressed, shall not be overborne by Executive power. This is as we think it should be, and we do not see why any, who have faith in the people should be alienated or offended by such reference of the subject.

[The above was evidently written by Mr. Greeley himself.]

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Democrat.]

There were two courses open to this convention of disaffected Republicans. One, which was generally expected, was to nominate a candidate of high character and of moderate views, who had a good standing among men of all parties, and who, by securing a subsequent Democratic indorsement, might fairly hope to be elected. The other was to nominate a well known partisan Republican, who should stand well with and fairly represent the views of those assembled, and be likely to draw out their strength in the canvass, but who could not expect a Democratic indorsement, and would thus compel the regular Republican convention to indorse him or to throw the election into the hands of their opponents.

Whether wisely or not, the Convention has chosen the latter of these alternatives, and has put forward for the Presidency the name of Horace Greeley.

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This will place a grave responsibility upon the regular Republican convention to meet in Philadelphia. If the nomination is then confirmed by that body, and he is elected, it will throw the whole patronage of the general government into the hands of those who have heretofore been in a disaffected minority. If his claims are wholly ignored, and Grant is renominated, the running of two such Republican candidates would almost certainly bring the Democrats once more into power.

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The platform adopted by the Convention is in the main, judicious, and is certainly more honest and outspoken than such documents usually are. In most of its features it will commend itself to the wise and thoughtful of all parties.

If this nomination is heartily accepted by all who were represented at Cincinnati, it will prove to be the hardest problem the party has been called to solve since it first came into power.

[Baltimore Gazette, Dem.]

It is useless to waste words at such a crisis, or attempt to excite hopes which can never be realized. The selection of Mr. Greeley places an impassable barrier between the Liberal Republicans and the Conservative masses of the country. He can never receive the support of the Democratic party, or any respectable number of its members. The men, or clique, in our ranks who would foolishly endeavor to bring about such a consummation, would be crushed to atoms. His record as a bold, vindictive and uncompromising Radical is too fresh in the minds of the people to make him, in any sense, a popular candidate; and he and his followers must be content with the strength they will have in their own household, and not expect to gain any accession from the Democratic or Conservative ranks.

[Boston Post, Dem.]

The remarkable assembly that was convened at Cincinnati to initiate the work of reform in the administration of the Government, allowed the spirit of combination to obscure its clear vision in respect to the pressing needs of the country, and wrecked a noble opportunity by the most strangely unfortunate misdirection of its aims. Proposing lofty results with which the people everywhere were in active sympathy, when it came to the application of its means it failed miserably. Few persons in their sober senses will deny that the selection of Horace Greely, by an assembly so powerfully equipped with the popular sympathy, as a candidate for the Presidency, is a disappointment for which they were not prepared.

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Mr. Greeley fails at all points to answer to the conditions of this great and promising movement. He may be in the fullest accord with it; he may be its most effective advocate; he may distinguish himself above others in his personal devotion to it; yet the common sense of the country will respond that he is the last man to ride it as a candidate for the Presidency.

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Despite its disappointing nominations, however, the Convention was in itself a noble assemblage of citizens from all parts of the Union, possessing the loftiest purposes which can animate the action of patriots. Its declaration of principles alone makes that conclusively evident.

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The Democrats will now apply themselves arduously to the task made more difficult than it need to have been. They are to hold the advanced position already gained, and push on in an aggressive temper to the discomfiture of the power that has converted the Government into entrenchments. The brunt of this fierce battle is to fall upon them. They will assemble and consider the situation thoughtfully, take their position with judgment, invite all liberal citizens of whatever party to join in the final

combe 1, Camden 1, Chatham 2, ll 2, Chowan 1, Clay 1, Craven 1, Cos 1, Cumberland 2, Davie 1, Edge- 2, Forsythe 1, Franklin 1, Gran-, Greene 1, Guilford 2, Harnett 1, od 1, Henderson 1, Hertford 1, n 1, Johnston 2, Jones 1, Macon 1, n 1, Martin 1, Mitchell 1, Mont- 1, Moore 1, Nash 1, New Hanover ge 1, Pasquotank 1, Person 1, Pitt son 2, Rockingham 2, Rutherford 1, on 1, Surry 1, Union 1, Wake 4, n 2, Washington 1, Wilson 1, Yancey counties, 70 votes.

Mr. Leach,—Ashe 1, Bertie 1, Burke well 1, Carteret 1, Catawba 1, Da- 2, Gaston 1, Halifax 2, Iredell 2, Le- McDowell 1, Northampton 1, Ran- 2, Richmond 1, Stanley 1, Stokes 1, 1, Watauga 1, Wilkes 2, Yadkin 1— nties and 26 votes.

Mr. Barringer—Anson 1, Cabarrus plin 2, Lincoln 1, Mecklenburg 2, 1, Rowan 2, Wayne 2—8 counties votes.

ley Whitaker, Rad., has been elected of Raleigh, witn K. P. Battle, M. urchill, W. C. Stronach, A. N. Up- , Stewart Ellison, J. R. Prairie, John man, Norfleet Dunston and Albert on as Commissioners. The Demo- eld their own, without effort; with hey could have achieved much.

REME COURT.—The next term of urt commences on the first Monday ne next. Applicants for license to e will be examined on the first and l days. Cases from the various ju- districts will be heard in the follow- der:

eek cases from the 1st and 2d dists.
" " 4th and 5th "
" " 3d and 7th "
" " 8th and 9th "
" " 10th and 11th "
" " 12th and 6th "

E BAPTIST CONVENTION.—This body bles on Thursday. On next Friday, day and Sunday nights, Mass-meet- ill be held in the Baptist Church, addresses will be made by eminent s from the South.

. Dr. Pritchard stated last night from lpit, that some 500 delegates had re- already, and that many more would less do so. Georgia has some 140,- aptists and will probably send quite undred delegates, although but few een reported up to that time. ine services each day are expected to ence at 10:30 o'clock, a. m. e Introductory Sermon will be preach- Rev. Dr. J. Pope Yeoman, of Mis- on Thursday morning.—*Raleigh ws.*

n. Philo White and lady, now of estown, N. Y., but formerly and dur- long series of years residents of Salis- and Raleigh, are now at the National in this city, on a visit to their many ves and friends in this State. Mr. e, in 1834, was the founder of the *Carolina Standard*, in its purer etter days, and which he successfully d and published for a number of years e organ of the Democratic party of the and was the State Printer during years of that period. Since then, s discharged the functions of various c positions, at home and abroad, the f which was as Minister Resident at , the Capitol of the Republic of dor.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

# LOCAL.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

e following are the official returns of lection held here on Monday for ten rumen for the City, to serve for the ing year:

FIRST WARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| . Kerchner | 297 |
| Radcliff | 318 |
| Heyer | 339 |
| Grainger | 304 |
| es Wilson | 786 |
| . Brink | 1590 |
| n Burney | 1542 |
| . Thurber | 777 |
| Sampson | 1543 |
| umley | 1531 |
| ewman | 211 |

SECOND WARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| . Kerchner | 613 |
| Grainger | 595 |
| Radcliff | 569 |
| Heyer | 609 |
| es Wilson | 424 |
| . Brink | 295 |
| Sampson | 424 |
| n Burney | 413 |
| umley | 238 |
| Thurber | 432 |
| Newman | 113 |

THIRD WARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| . Kerchner | 445 |
| Radcliff | 536 |
| Heyer | 430 |
| Grainger | 418 |
| es Wilson | 483 |
| . Brink | 258 |
| n Burney | 480 |
| . Thurber | 286 |
| Sampson | 459 |
| umley | 159 |
| Newman | 27 |

FOURTH WARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. Kerchner | 497 |
| . Grainger | 530 |
| . Heyer | 466 |
| S. Radcliff | 516 |
| es Wilson | 511 |
| H. Thurber | 547 |
| . Brink | 505 |
| Sampson | 262 |
| en Burney | 261 |
| Newman | 116 |

FIFTH WARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. Kerchner | 273 |
| . Grainger | 273 |
| . Heyer | 281 |
| S. Radcliff | 300 |
| es Wilson | 865 |
| . Thurber | 869 |
| . Brink | 431 |
| umley | 429 |
| . Sampson | 851 |
| en Burney | 857 |
| Newman | 109 |

TOTAL SUMMING UP.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. Kerchner | 2125 |
| . Grainger | 2120 |
| . Heyer | 2122 |
| S. Radcliff | 2189 |
| en Burney | 3331 |
| . Sampson | 3366 |
| umley | 3162 |
| . Brink | 3346 |
| es W | 3080 |
| H. Thurber | 3060 |
| Newman | 708 |

CUMULATIVE SUFFRAGE has proved a cess in Wilmington. By it the Conservatives have elected four and the Radi- s six, on the Board of Aldermen. The nority, the tax payers of the city, have representation for the first time since ds. It gives them, it is true, no control, ballot, of the affairs of the city, but it ables them to check and expose fraud d corruption. Had cumulative suffrage en adopted in 1868, it would have saved the city thousands of dollars.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—*Extracts from Proceedings.*—The regular monthly eeting of the Board was held Tuesday ght.

The report of J. F. Post in regard to idges over Riley's Creek, was ordered to e placed on file.

Ordered, that when the repairs are made on Bannerman's bridge, the snags, &c., the river be removed, under the super- on of Commissioner Mace.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Board be dered to communicate with the chairman f the Board of Commissioners of Duplin unty, and request said Board to place in navigable condition the Northeast ri- to the chairman of this Board when it is completed.

Ordered, that the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay, upon order of the chairman of this Board, the amounts due teachers and for school purposes out of monies in his hands not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, that W. J. Bivens be granted license to retail liquor at Cedar Grove.

Ordered, that the report of the Superintendent of the Work House be placed on file.

Ordered, that the chairman of this Board be authorized to purchase the reports of the Supreme Court of this State since 1868, and draw upon the County Treasurer for the cost of the same.

It was ordered that a committee of three, to consist of James G. Burr, W. M. Poisson and Geo. Hooper, or such substitutes for either of them as the chairman may appoint, be and are hereby appointed by this Board to examine the books and accounts of all county officers during the term commencing September 1st, 1876. It was further ordered that the examination shall include all financial transactions by and through any and every officer of the county, the taxes of all kinds, payments and every other matter of interest to the public or the authorities. It was ordered, further, that the committee shall report as early as practicable, in writing to this Board.

It was ordered that the chairman of this Board inquire into the cause, if any, why the order of the Board to enter suits against parties failing to register licenses has not been complied with.

### Election at Mount Olive.

MOUNT OLIVE, N. C., May 7.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I herewith send you the names of the five gentlemen elected on yesterday, as Commissioners of our quiet and flourishing little town, viz: Messrs. L. G. Pearsall, F. A. Simmons, G. H. Watson, D. F. Cameron, and I. J. Kelly. After the result of the election was announced many loud and hearty cheers went forth in honor and success of the regularly nominated ticket, and after dark the principal part of the town was thoroughly illuminated with various kinds of fire works.—After that was over, bugles, horns and trumpets were blown profusely, and the yells of the crowd almost deafening, calling for speeches from those elected, when Messrs. Pearsall, Kelly and Simmons mounted the stump, and in a few and very appropriate remarks, thanked their constituents for the highly conferred honor.

Mr. R. P. James, who having recently returned from a few months visit to his old Virginia home, being loudly called for, responded in a few complimentary remarks. After which the crowd dispersed, and each man made for his temporary place of rest, and this morning everything is as quiet as though the election had been months ago. Wishing you, as well as our State ticket, much success in the task before us,

I am, Yours respectfully,
A VOTER.

## OUR STATE NOMINATIONS.

### VOICE OF THE PRESS.

[Newbern Journal of Commerce.]

In placing the names of the candidates nominated by the Greensboro' Convention at the head of our columns this morning, we invite the closest scrutiny of all who read their names to the character of the eminent gentlemen composing our ticket. Compare it with that presented by the Radical Convention, and see which party gives to the people of the State best assurances of good, honest government.

With such a ticket we are bound to succeed. The people of North Carolina have once more an opportunity to place in positions of honor and trust men to whom they can point with pride and confidence as in all respects worthy of the support of every man to whom the reputation and credit of "the good Old North State" are dear.

[Charlotte Observer.]

To-day we nail to our masthead the names of the nominees of the Greensboro Convention. There is not a man on the ticket that can or will be the least objected to by any man belonging to the Democratic-Conservative party. We congratulate the Convention in the choice they have made for standard bearers in this contest, and call upon the Conservative voters to rally around them and work with a vim for their election. This will be no idle contest. The enemy is armed, fully equipped, and in the field, and it is their determination to fight to the last ditch. Let us up and at them with an unbroken front. Let every man do his whole duty and the victory will be ours.

[Cleaveland Banner.]

Judge Merrimon needs no introduction to our people. He was born and raised in Buncombe county. His parents were poor, and were not able to assist him; but by his own honesty and industry, he rose from the plow handle to the position of Judge of the Superior Court. He filled the position of Judge with distinguished honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the whole people of the State. He resigned the position of Judge in 1867, and again engaged in the practice of law. He is today well known by all parties as one of the most able and upright lawyers of the State. He is no politician, but is simply one of the people. The people will, in August next, elect him Governor over Tod Caldwell by twenty thousand majority.

[Tarboro' Enquirer.]

The nominees for the offices of Governor and Lt. Governor, are gentlemen of known ability, and we hope their gallant fight this summer will insure the success of the party. Two finer looking men can hardly be found in a day's journey, and when we look at them we felt like exclaiming, "Great heavens! whnt a contrast to the physiognomies of the sheepish contestants, Tod and Brog.

All of the other candidates were selected with discretion, and are towers of strength in their several sections.

No man possesses more popularity in the West than Judge Shipp, and the good Quaker and the intelligent gentleman, Mr. Mendenhall, is a power in some of the most populous counties of the middle section.

Our ticket stands in glorious contrast with the mongrel affair gotten up at Raleigh, and we hope and believe that the harmony and unanimity that pervaded its nomination, is the harbinger of a overwhelming Waterloo defeat for the rads this summer.

*Let us work and the victory is sure.*

[Newbern Journal of Commerce.]

### MAJOR HUGHES AT HOME.

Our gallant standard bearer for the Lieut. Governorship, was received at the depot yesterday, on his arrival from the Greensboro' Convention, by a large concourse of his political admirers and warm personal friends. The Major, (or shall we address him as Lieutenant Governor) upon repeated and enthusiastic calls, stepped upon the platform of the cars and addressed the crowd in his usual happy style, thanking them for their kind greeting upon his return home, which was totally unexpected on his part. The Major then portrayed in glowing terms the gathering of patriots at Greensboro'. He was warmly applauded during his remarks which were brief, but appropriate to the occasion, and at the close three cheers were given for Merrimon and Hughes.

The crowd then called lustily for Hon. J. H. Haughton, who came forward and addressed the assemblage in a few brief, but pertinent remarks. There is no truer North Carolinian in the State than he, and he is always listened to with attention by a Newbern audience, who well know the metal whereof he is made. The crowd after escorting Major Hughes to his home, retired, with the determination to use all honorable means for his triumphant election.

A Cincinnati contemporary tells of a chicken man in that city who keeps a dog chained at his front door, so people who stood to "get a bite" can be accommodated without taking the dog go in the house.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
COASTWISE.

Schr Ann Rambo, Rogers, Fairfield, Binford, Crow & Co.
Steamship Bolivar, Evans, New York, A D Cazaux.
Schr Clara Munich, Hand, Musquito Inlet, Binford, Crow & Co.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.
Schr Hattie E Sampson, Davis, Rockport (7 days) G G Barker & Co, with ice to J E Lappitt & Co.
Schr E Francis, Payne, Fairfield, DeRosset & Co.
Brig Isola, Snowman, Rockport, Worth & Worth.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.
Schr Lucretia, Williams, Fairfield, Northrop & Cumming.
Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
Schr Ray, Dennis, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.
Schr David, Hankins, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

FOREIGN.

(Br) Barque Ansdell, Ken, Rio de Janerio, DeRosset & Co.
Schr Carleton, Albury. Nassau, E Kidder & Son.

CLEARED.
COASTWISE.

Schr H N Squires, Nixon, Boston, G G Barker & Co.
Schr Clara Sawyer, Bradscom, Kennebunk, Me, J H Chadbourn & Co.
Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

FOREIGN.

Br Barque M E Seed, Hopkins, Liverpool, Vick & Mebane.

### EXPORTS.
COASTWISE.

New York—Steamship Bolivar—1,772 bbls rosin, 300 do spirits, 70 bales cotton, 79 do sheeting, 249 bushels peanuts, 56 pkgs mdse, 45 bbls soapstone.

Boston—Schr H N Squires—2,650 bbls tar, 36 bales cotton.

Kennebunk, Me—Schr Clara, Sawyer—109,-815 feet lumber.

New York—Steamship Benefactor—3,350 bbls rosin, 166 do spirits, 177 do turpentine, 300 bdls shooks, 46 bbls beeswax, 64 bales cotton, 20 bbls tar, 48 pkgs mdse.

BALTIMORE—Per Steamship Rebecca Clyde —1,538 bbls rosin, 462 do spirits, 162 do tar, 2 do turpentine, 4 bales cotton, 15 do sheeting, 37 pkgs mdze.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL—Br Barque M E Seed—403 bbls rosin, 1,072 do spirits turpentine.

### List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 7, 1872.

STEAMSHIPS.

Regulator, Freeman, dis, Barry Bros
Pioneer, Wakely, dis, Worth & Worth
Lucille, Price, dis, Worth & Worth

BARQUES

German Minerva, Hubenbecker ldg Europe, Vick & Mebane
German Herman Helmreich, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros
British M E Seed, ldg Liverpool, Vick & Mebane
(Br) Eliza Avelina, Dowley, dis, Williams & Murchison
German Julius, ——— ldg, Europe, J R Blossom & Evans
(Br) Ansdell-Key, ldg. Europe, DeRosset & Co

BRIGS.

Isola, Snowmans dis, Worth & Worth

SCHOONERS

T J Trafton, Dame, ldg, Boston, Worth & Worth
John McAdam, Willard, ldg Bath, O G Parsley
Lettie Wells, Watson, ldg, Bath, O G Parsley, Sr
Schr Abbie Bursley, Lovels, ldg Boston, Harriss & Howell
Mauna Loa, Talbot, ldg, E Kidder & Sons
John Somes, Ames, ldg, Bath, O G Parsley
Hattie E, Sampson, Davis, dis, G. G. Barker & Co
Carleton, Albury, dis, E Kidder & Sons

### List of Vessels Sailed for this Port

NEWPORT.

Norweigen Barque Rufus, Skare, CUXHAVEN. cld March 23
Magdelena, Bumsgard, GUERNSEY. cld March 21
Homely, Le Dain; PORTLAND. cld April 3
Schr Sequin, Davis, NEW YORK. cld April 28
Schr Luola Murchison, Jones, cld May 2


VICK & MEBANE,

**Cotton Factors,**

AND

**General Commission Merchants,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.
☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.


## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeswax per lb | 30 a 32 | Lime | 0 00 a 0 00 |
| Barrels, Spts T, each. | | (from store) | |
| 2d hand | 2 25 a 2 50 | Rockport | 0 00 a 0 00 |
| New | 2 75 a 3 00 | Rockland | 0 00 a 1 65 |
| Candles, per lb., | | Molasses, per gallon, | |
| Tallow | 18 a 20 | Cuba, hhds | 00 a 36 |
| Adamantine | 15 a 16 | do bbls | 00 a 40 |
| Sperm | 50 a 55 | Sugar house | 22 a 23 |
| Coffee, per lb., | | do bbls | 25 a 27 |
| Java | 30 a 35 | Syrup, bbls | 45 a1 00 |
| Laguayra | 26 a 30 | do N. O. | 80 a 85 |
| Rio | 23 a 25 | Naval Stores, | |
| St. Domingo | 25 a 28 | Turpentine per 280 lbs | |
| Cotton, per lb., | | Virgin new | 0 00 a 4 50 |
| Ord to Mid'ling | 20 a 22 | Yellow dip | 0 00 a 3 50 |
| Strict Midl'ng | 22¼ a | Hard | 0 00 a 2 50 |
| Cottton Bagging, | | Tar per bbl | 0 00 a 2 75 |
| Gunny | 00 a 00 | Tar in ord'r | 0 00 a 3 00 |
| Dundee | 18 a 18½ | Pitch, City | 2 75 a 3 00 |
| Flax | 19¼a 20 | Rosin, pale | 4 00 a 6 00 |
| Double Ancrl | 18¼a 19¼ | do No 1 | 3 00 a 3 50 |
| Rope per lb. | 7 a 10 | do No 2 | 0 00 a 2 70 |
| Corn Meal, | | do No 3 | 0 00 a 2 60 |
| per bushel | 0 95 a 1 00 | Spirits turpentine, | |
| Domestics, | | per gal | 00 a 48 |
| Sheeting, | | Nails, per lb., | |
| per yard | 11 a 12½ | Cut | 5¼ a 8¼ |
| Yarn, per 5 lb, | 160 a 165 | Oils, per gallon, | |
| Feathers, | | Sperm, | 0 00 a 3 00 |
| per lb | 65 a 90 | Linseed | 140 a 1 50 |
| Fish, per bbl., | | Machinery | 175 a 2 00 |
| Mackerel, | | Kerosene | 28 a 30 |
| No. 1 | 26 00 a28 00 | Pea Nuts | 1 25 a 1 75 |
| No. 2 | 13 00 a15 00 | Potatoes, | |
| No. 3 | 00 00 a00 00 | Sweet | 80 a 1 00 |
| Mullets | 5 50 a 7 50 | Irish, bbl | 2 75 a 3 75 |
| Herring, | | Provisions, per lb., | |
| East | 8 00 a 9 00 | N. C. Bacon. | |
| N. C. roe | 0 00 a12 50 | Hams | 14 a 16 |
| do cut | 8 00 a10 00 | Middlings | 12 a 12½ |
| do gross | 7 00 a 8 00 | Shoulders | 9¾a 10 |
| Dry Cod | 9 a 10 | Hog round | 12 a 12½ |
| Flour, per bbl, | North'n | Western Bacon. | |
| Family | 8 75 a13 00 | (Smoked. | |
| Superfine | 8 50 a 9 00 | Hams | 16¼ a 18¼ |
| Ex Super | 7 50 a 8 50 | Middlings | 9¾ a 9¾ |
| North Carolina, | | Shoulders | 7¾ a 8 |
| Family | 8 50 a 11 75 | (Dry Salted.) | |
| Superfine | 7 75 a 8 25 | Middlings | 7¾a 8 |
| Glue, per lb | 16 a 20 | Shoulders | 6¾a 7 |
| Gunny Bags | 25 a 28 | Lard, N. C. | 12¾a 13 |
| Guano, Peruvian, | | do Northern | 10 a 13 |
| Per ton | 00 00 a80 00 | Butter, N. C. | 00 a 30 |
| Grain, per bushel, | | do Northern | 30 a 35 |
| Corn | 90 a 95 | Cheese | 16 a 18 |
| Oats | 00 a 75 | Pork, Northern, per bbl | |
| Peas, Cow | 1 10 a 1 25 | City Mess | 15 00 a 15 50 |
| Rice, | 00 a 09 | Thin " | 00 00 a 00 00 |
| Carolina | 8¾ a 9 | Rump | 13 00 a 14 00 |
| Hides, per lb., | | Salt, Alum, per | |
| Green | 6¾ a 7 | bag 2 bush | 1 50 a 2 00 |
| Dry | 14 a 15 | Liverpool, sack, groun | |
| Hay, per 100 lbs., | | cargo | 1 30 a 1 35 |
| Eastern | 0 00 a 0 00 | From store | 1 30 a 1 35 |
| Northern | 1 75 a 2 10 | American | 1 25a 1 30 |
| Iron, per lb., | | Sugar, per lb., | |
| English, ass'd | 7¾ a 8 | Porto Rico | 11 a 00 |
| American, refd | a 10 | C | 11¼a 12 |
| American, | | | 12 b 13¼ |
| sheer | 8 a 00 | | 13¼a 13¾ |
| Swede | 7¾ a 00 | Crushed | 14 a 14¾ |
| Hoop, | | Soap, per lb., | |
| per ton | 145 00a150 00 | Northern | 8 a 7 |
| Liquors, per gal, (dom) | | Shingles, per M., | |
| Whiskey | 1 25 a 4 00 | Contract | 4 00 a 6'00 |
| Bourbon | 2 00 a 3 00 | Common | 2 25 a 2 75 |
| N. E. R | 2 00 a 3 00 | Staves, per M., | |
| Gin | 4 00 a 7 00 | W. O. bbl | 00 00 a 00 00 |
| Brandy | 4 00 a 9 00 | R. O. hhd | 00 00 a 00 00 |
| do Apple | 1 50 a 9 00 | Timber, per M., | |
| do Peach | 2 25 a 3 50 | Shipping | 12 00 a 15 00 |
| Lumber, (River) | | Mill, prime | 10 00 a 11 00 |
| Flr Bds | 15 00 a17 00 | Mill, fair | 7 50 a 9 00 |
| Widedo | 12 00 a14 00 | Mill, inferior to ordinary | 5 00 a 6 00 |
| Scantling | 10 00 a12 00 | Tallow, lb | 9 a 10¼ |


REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
May 9, 1872.


ROSIN.—We have nothing favorable to report in rosins during the past week. Strained—The stock of strained is held principally by shippers, who have made a corner in the market, and are keeping the market up by buying small lots when offered at good rates, and refusing to sell unless at figures which buyers cannot give. The transactions for the week are about 800 bbls., at $2 60 per bbl., while the quotations for this time last year were only about $1 75 per bbl. Of No. 2 there is only a light stock but the demand is scarcely nothing, and the week is without transactions. No. 1 and Pales are growing rapidly in receipt, and the stock is increasing, the market however is very dull, and sales are made at very low rates and are principally from $3 50 for good No. 1 to $6 for extra Pale. The receipts have been very heavy, as also the shipments large, but the receips overreach the exports, and the stock is rapidly increasing. The business for the week, so far as we could gather, is comprised in the following sales: Friday, 420 bbls. at $5 for low No. 1, $6 for low Pale, and $6 25 for Pale; Saturday, 425 bbls. at $3 50 for low No. 1, $4 50 for No. 1, $5 for low Pale, $6 to $6 50 for extra Pale, and $7 50 for window glass; Monday, 382 bbls. at $5 for low Pale, and $6 for extra Pale; Tuesday, 295 bbls. at $3 for low No. 1, $5 for Pale, $6 for extra Pale, $7 for window glass, and 300 bbls. at $2 60 for strained; Wednesday, 400 bbls. at $4 50 for low Pale, and $6 for extra Pale; Thursday, 536 bbls. at $2 60 for strained, and $5 to $5 50 for Pale.

COTTON—The Cotton market during the past week has been almost entirely nominal. The unfavorable Liverpool and Northern telegrams has caused a dull disposition on the part of buyers, and sellers do not care to realize unless at previous weeks quotations, when in fact the market quotations to-day are off fully ¼ cent. The receipts are very small and the stock is light, and is gradually being reduced by shipments. The stock held by receivers is small, the bulk being in second hands is not offering sale, but is held for shipment. The receipts at all the ports for the week have reached 18,548 bales against 26,512 bales last week, 38,931 bales the previous week, and 35,153 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 2,583,269 bales against 2,623,373 bales for the same period of 1870-71, showing a decrease since September 1, this year, of 1,040,104 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 33,-022 bales, of which 24,252 were to Great Britain, 2,668 to France, and 6,102 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 33,-022 bales. The following sales comprise the week's business: 20 bales at 21¾ cents, and 55 do. at 21 11-16 cents. We quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | 19 to 21 cts. |
| Good ordinary | 20¾ to 21 " |
| Low middling | 21½ " |
| Middling | 22 " |

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—In the earlier part of the past week the market opened firm for this article, but a declining New York market characterized ours with a same feeling, and the market became depressed. On Friday the market was active at last week's figures, Saturday it exhibited in the forenoon the same good feeling, but later in the day was less active, and declined a shade. Monday was without further developments as regards prices, and Saturday's closing rate was the ruling figure.—Tuesday the advices were more unfavorable, and the result was sales at a decline of 2 cents. Wednesday the market rallied, and at the close of the day showed an advance of 1 cent. Today (Thursday) at noon the market is strong, with a good felling on the part of both buyers and sellers at 48 cents. The receipts have been large, the coastwise shipments small, but to foreign markets large. The stock is increasing. The following sales comprise the movement for the week.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 225 casks | at | 50 | cents | per gallon. |
| Saturday | 8 " | " | 50 | " | " " |
| Do | *22 " | " | 51 | " | " " |
| Do | 50 " | " | 49 | " | " " |
| Monday | 200 " | " | 49 | " | " " |
| Tuesday | 345 " | " | 47 | " | " " |
| Wednesday | 189 " | " | 47½ | " | " " |
| Do | 125 " | " | 48 | " | " " |
| Thursday | 67 " | " | 48 | " | " " |

*New York casks.

TAR—The light receipts during the past week and very heavy shipments reducing the stock materially, has had a good effect on this article On Friday at the opening of the day the market was very firm, sellers refusing to make sales unless at better figures, and buyers unwilling to pay advanced rates, were backward in coming into the market, though sales were made in the evening at an advance of 10 cents. Saturday shippers were in the market, but receivers had only a light stock, which they held at higher rates and buyers to effect operations, advanced the market 5 cents. Monday a still further advance of 5 cents was obtained. The market has ruled firm since then, with buyers purchasing where suitable lots could be obtained, at unchanged quotations. The receipts have been very small, and with heavy shipments, the stock is much smaller than last weeks. Market closes firm with a strong undertone at $2 75 per bbl. The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 160 bbls. | at | $2 65 | per bbl. |
| Saturday | 60 " | " | 2 70 | " |
| Monday | 40 " | " | 2 75 | " |
| Tuesday | 85 " | " | 2 75 | " |
| Wednesday | 25 " | " | 2 75 | " |
| Do | *50 " | " | 3 00 | " |
| Thursday | No sales. | | | |

*In order.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—A dull apathy has characterized the market during the entire period under review, and the result has been a declining market with a drooping tendency. In the earlier part of the week the market exhibited a slight inclination to rally from last week's dullness, but the stock was fully fair for the distilling wants, and buyers would not yield to the wishes of sellers, and no change of price was made up to Tuesday noon, when, with large lots on market and very little desire apparent for purchases, the market declined. The receipts are rapidly increasing and the accumulated stock, together with the daily receipts, are and will be sufficient to supply the wants of distillers for manufacturing. Shippers are not purchasing to any extent, and the bulk of receipts are consumed by the city manufactories. The market to-day shows a better feeling and closes steady at $2 50 for hard, $3 50 for yellow dip, and $4 50 for virgin. The following table comprises the receipts and sales for the week:

| | Bbls. | Hard. | Yellow dip. | Virgin |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 120 | $2 75 | $4 00 | $5 00 |
| Saturday | 336 | 2 75 | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Monday | 284 | 2 75 | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Tuesday | 235 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 |
| Wednesday | 160 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 |
| Thursday | 50 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 4 50 |

CORN MEAL—There is existing at present only a moderate enquiry, which is being supplied from the mills at $1 to $1 05 per bushel.

LIME.—A cargo arrival of Rockland lime has made the stock sufficiently large for the enquiry, which is only for small quantities. Sells from store at $1 65 per cask.

PEANUTS.—The past week the market has experienced no material change. The stock is very large, as also the receipts, and the market is dull with only a light enquiry on the part of buyers, and no disposition on the part of sellers to effect sales.

The following are the present quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | $1 25 |
| Prime | 1 60 |
| Extra quality | 1 75 |
| Fancy | 1 90 |

BARRELS.—At present the demand for spirit barrels is very fair with a good enquiry, principally for second hand from distillers and the market is very high. The receipts have been moderately large, but very little stock in excess of last week has accumulated. We report a good business doing at the following rates: Second hand country as they run, $2 50; selected and new $2 75; New York second hand, $2 75 to $2 85 and $2 90 to $3 for new.

SHINGLES.—The receipts during the past week have been light. There is only a fair enquiry, and the stock is light. Common brings $2 75 to $3 25, and contract orders $4 50 to $6.

HAY.—The past week the market has shown considerable activity and sales have been freely made from wharf at fair quotations. The receipts have been very large, but with a demand as equal, very little stock remains in store. Sales are made from store at $1 90 to $2 10 for New York and Pennsylvania Timothy.

BEEF CATTLE—Are very scarce, with none being brought to market consequence. Butchers hold a light stock. A few good droves would sell at 11 to 12 cents on the hoof.

EGGS—Are brought to market very sparingly. The enquiry is fair and sales are made at 18 to 20 cents per dozen by the quantity.

WOOL.—At present there is only a very light demand for wool, and flat loads find difficult sale at the following quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pine | $2 25 to 2 50 |
| Ash | 2 50 to 2 75 |
| Oak | 3 00 |
| Blackjack | 3 50 to 3 75 |

TIMBER—The receipts by river are very light, but by rail are moderately large. The demand for milling continues good and receipts bring high figures. Receipts have sold to the city mills at the following rates per 1,000 feet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | $7 50 to 9 00 |
| Mill Fair | $10 00 to 13 00 |
| Shipping | $17 00 to 20 00 |

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

*Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes | $00 00@20 00 |
| " " Hayti cargoes | 00 00@20 00 |
| Full cargo wide Boards | 20 00@25 00 |
| " " flooring boards, rough | 00 00@26 00 |
| Ship Stuff as per specifications | 28 00@30 00 |
| Deals, 3 by 9 | 20 00@22 00 |

GRAIN.—CORN.—During the entire of the past week Corn has been in very active enquiry. The demand from country consumers and dealers continues good and with a daily decreasing stock, with receipts adding no very great addition, the market has been looking up and cargo sales show an advance of 5¼ cents over last week. Several cargoes have arrived which sold as follows: Two containing 2,200 bushels at 86 cents and two others containing 5,100 bushels on private terms. The receipts from all sources are as follows: From Hyde and adjoining counties, 7,300 bushels; from Philadelphia, 1,596 bushels; from Baltimore, 1,250 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 890 bushels. The stock is light and is estimated not to exceed 40,000 bushels. The enquiry is good and sales are made from store at 95 cents per bushel—highest figures including sacks.——OATS.—We have no change of importance to note. The receipts are liberal, and the stock is fully large for the demands. Sells from store at 70 to 75 cents per bushel. ——PEAS.—The receipts have been over 600 bushels, which have made a large addition to the stock. The enquiry is light, and quotations are unchanged. Cow sells from $1 05 to $1 15, and white $1 20 to $1 25 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—In North Carolina Bacon we have no material change to note. The market has been quiet with the usual demand existing —good stock and receipts liberal. Dealers are selling at the following quotations: 8¼ to 9 cts. for shoulders, 9¼ to 10¼ cents for sides, 10¼ to 11 cents for hog round, and 12¼ to 13¼ cents for hams, as in quality. WESTERN—The advance in the Northern market shows the same effect on our market, and our quotations to-day show an advance of full ¼ cent. The stock is very light, receipts small and demand good at the following figures: SMOKED—6 to 7¼ cents for shoulders, 9 to 9¼ cents for sides, and 13 to 15¼ cents for hams. DRY SALTED—6¼ cents for shoulders, and 7¾ to 8¼ cents for sides.——LARD.—North Carolina is in good stock, and with the usual good demand. Sells from 10½ to 11¼ cents per lb., as in quality.

FLOUR.—The market is supplied with about the usual stock, which is sufficient to meet the immediate wants. The demand continues fair, and we note a fair business doing in both Northern and State brands, and refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations.

FREIGHTS.—Rates are high to New York by steamer, but to other ports are easier. We refer to our table for last rates paid.

### RATES OF FREIGHT.

| ARTICLES. | Per Steamer. | Per Sailing Vessel. |
|---|---|---|
| TO NEW YORK. | | |
| Crude Turpentine, per bbl | $0 60 a $ 00 | $ 00 a $ 60 |
| Tar, per bbl | 0 60 a 60 | 00 a 1 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl | 00 a 1 50 | 00 a 90 |
| Rosin, per bbl | 00 a 60 | 00 a 60 |
| Cotton, per bale | 60 a 2 00 | 00 a 2 00 |
| Cotton Goods, " | 00 a 75 | 00 a 75 |
| Flaxseed, per bush | 00 a 15 | 00 a 15 |
| Peanuts, " | 3 a 6 | 08 a 10 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Crude Turpentine, per bbl | 0 00 a 60 | 00 a 60 |
| Tar, per bbl | 0 00 a 60 | 00 a 60 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl | 0 00 a 1 25 | 00 a 1 00 |
| Rosin, per bbl | 0 00 a 60 | 00 a 60 |
| Cotton, per bale | 1 50 a 2 50 | 00 a 2 00 |
| Cotton Goods " | 0 00 a 75 | 0 00 a 0 75 |
| Peanuts, per bush | 00 a 8 | 00 a 12 |
| Lumber | 0 00 a 8 00 | 0 00 a 8 00 |
| TO BALTIMORE. | | |
| Crude Turpentine, per bbl | 0 00 a 0 45 | 0 00 a 0 45 |
| Tar, per bbl | 0 00 a 0 45 | 0 00 a 0 45 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl | 00 a 90 | 0 00 a 75 |
| Rosin, per bbl | 00 a 50 | 00 a 45 |
| Cotton, per bale | 0 00 a 2 25 | 00 a ¾ |
| Peanuts, per bush | 00 a 11 | 00 a 0 00 |
| Lumber | 0 00 a 8 00 | 6 50 a 7 00 |
| To BOSTON. | | |
| Crude Turpentine, per bbl | 0 60 a 0 60 | 0 00 a 0 75 |
| Tar, per bbl | 0 00 a 0 00 | 0 00 a 0 75 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl | 0 00 a 0 00 | 0 00 a 1 10 |
| Rosin, per bbl | 0 00 a 0 00 | 0 00 a 1 00 |
| Cotton, per bale | 00 a | 00 a 2 50 |
| Peanuts, per bush | 00 a 00 | 00 a |
| Lumber | 00 a 00 | 10 00 a 11 00 |


**False Theories Overthrown.**

We live under a new medical dispensation, very different from that under which so many of our forefathers died. The sick are no longer bled till they faint, nor gorged with mercury, nor prostrated with violent catharties, nor blistered on their shaven heads. Ever since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, renovation and restoration, not depletion and prostration, have been the watchwords of the judicious portion of the profession. The remarkable success of this famous vegetable preventive, invigorant and corrective has worked a complete revolution in the general treatment of disease. At first the dogmatic members of the faculty would not believe in it. "What!" they exclaimed, "cure liver complaint without mercury, chronic rheumatism without colchicum, fever and ague without quinine! Impossible!" But the most obstinate incredulity must yield in the end to practical demonstration. From that time to the present dyspepsia, billiousness, intermittent fevers, muscular diseases, nervous complaints and constipation have vanished under the operation of the great specific, in at least ninety per cent. of the cases in which it has been used as a remedy for these ailments, while as a preventive of all maladies generated by change of climate, sudden revulsions of temperature, epidemic poison in the atmosphere, and unwholesome water, its beneficial effects have been so obvious and uniform as to secure the most perfect confidence in its properties as an antidote, safeguard and cure.

# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872.


From the Raleigh News.

## GREENSBORO'.

NORTH CAROLINA IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED!

THE LARGEST ASSEMBLAGE EVER KNOWN IN THE STATE.

TWO THOUSAND DELEGATES PRESENT.

EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE REPRESENTED SAVE TWO!

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

HON. JOHN KEER PRESIDENT!

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

PERFECT HARMONY PREVAILS.

At 1½ o'clock the Convention was called to order by Hon. D. M. Barringer, of Wake, who said:

Delegates to the North Carolina Democratic Conservative Convention:

Gentlemen—In rising to make a preliminary motion of order for this body, I cannot help making a single remark. I have attended many Conventions, both State and National, and it is a source of gratification to me and to us all, to behold here present so large a gathering of the people of this entire State. [Applause.] I congratulate you upon this uprising of the people. The mountains have sent forth their rills, the vales their floods and in avalanche of people are here. [Great cheering.]

I trust that the signs of the times may continue to be as ominous for good as they have been thus far. [Applause.] I move that this Convention organize by calling Hon. Thos. C. Fuller, of Fayetteville, to the Chair.

The motion was put and carried unanimously, in the midst of tremendous cheering. Mr. Barringer said: After such a demonstration, I am afraid to put the other aside. I will not put it.

The Hon. Thomas C. Fuller, of Cumberland, was unanimously elected temporary Chairman of the Convention, and conducted to the stand amidst the deafening applause of the audience. The following named gentlemen were appointed Secretaries: Nat. Atkinson, of Buncombe; Col. W. W. Gaither, of Burke; H. A. London, of Chatham, and Dr. H. E. T. Manning, of the Weldon *News*.

Col. Fuller, on taking his seat, said:

*Fellow-Citizens and Delegates to the Great Convention of North Carolina:* I thank you most heartily for the compliment paid me in calling me to preside over your Convention. It is a compliment of which any man might be proud, to preside over a Conservative Convention, but to preside over such a Convention. A Convention of all that is good and noble and just and true in this great old State of North Carolina. This is the greatest upheaval we have ever known in our State. It is an upheaval for liberty, an upheaval which proclaims the perpetual downfall of the Radical party. (Applause.) This is a campaign of victory. As Napoleon said, this is the sun of *Austerlitz*. (Tremendous cheering.)

This assembly is an uprising of the people in their rights—an uprising for victory, and complete victory! I know your session will be harmonious. You have but one sentiment here, and that sentiment is this: To lay aside all personal considerations, and while striking hands with all enemies of Radicalism, to say, whatever may be our individual choice, we are for the *best* man. The *best* man we will have, and the best man we *will elect*. (Cheers.)

I congratulate every man here present. As years pass on, and our people are delivered from the weight which now beset them, every man here will tell his children and his friends, I was a member of the Convention of 1872 and it was good for me to be there. I was in that Convention that redeemed the State from the thraldom of Radicalism. (Applause.)

Believing that you will do all that you can for the promotion of harmony and the selection of the best men to be your standard bearers in the approaching contest, I thank you for the great compliment you have paid me.

On motion of Gen. Barringer, of Wake, a committee consisting of two from each Congressional District was appointed on permanent organization.

On motion the call of counties was ordered, and eighty-eight counties were found represented in the Convention, and it was believed that delegates from the three counties not then present would report on the arrival of the evening train.

On motion of Capt. T. C. Evans, of Orange, representatives of the press, regardless of politics, were invited to seats in the Convention and reporters tables furnished.

On motion of R. W. Battle, of Wake, the Hon. S. F. Carey was invited to an honorary seat on the stand.

On motion of Gilford Christmas, colored, of Warren, the Hon. M. W. Ransom, U. S. Senator from North Carolina, was invited to an honorary seat on the stand.

Ex-Governor Vance was also tendered an honorary seat. He accepted the position provided there was no "Constitutional restriction" in this body. As he ascended the rostrum loud and repeated calls brought him forward. He said the organization of the meeting was not complete, and he thought that they had better reserve their cannonading till a late hour. You have had already a fierce assault upon the enemy. I think now we had better adjourn, get our rations, and then renew the attack in stronger force.

The following named gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman as the Committee on permanent organization:

1st District—Major T. Sparrow, Col. D. M. Carter.

2d District—L. W. Humphrey, J. H. Haughton.

3d District—J. A. Engelhard, A. W. McKethan.

4th District—Gen. W. R. Cox, H. G. Williams.

5th District—Dr. J. M. Worth, F. C. Robbins.

6th District—Maj. W. J. Yeates, C. M. T. McCauley.

7th District—R. F. Armfield, Jno. S. Henderson.

8th District—Col. D. Coleman, Wester Tate.

On motion of various delegates, the following gentlemen were invited to honorary seats on the stand:

Hon. John Kerr, Gen. T. L. Clingman, Gen. Scales, Hon. Josiah Turner, Hon. Jno. Manning, Hon. E. E. Shober, and all Congressmen present.

On motion, Gen. Clingman was requested to address the Convention. He came forward amidst a general storm of applause, and in his peculiarly effective style, entertained the body for nearly an hour. We regret that our limited space will prevent our giving even a synopsis of his excellent speech; suffice it to say, that the administration, of both the State and National Governments were fully shown up in all their naked deformities. He was greeted with rounds of applause during his speech, particularly when so beautifully represented how the waters of the West would assist in the coming "cleaning up" of the filth and stench of the Radical Administration in August.

Col. Carter, Chairman of the committee on permanent organization, gave notice that a meeting of the committee would be held in the parlor of the Benbow House, after the recess.

Gov. Vance was again called on by the Convention, and this time was not permitted to excuse himself. We were reluctantly compelled to leave the hall for the cars a few minutes after he commenced, but we heard and enjoyed one joke. He proposed to the Convention a conundrum: What was the difference between a church bell and the carpet-baggers?—(Voices—give it up—why, &c.) I will tell you. One peals from the steeple, and the other steals from the people.

On motion a recess was taken from 10 o'clock till 3 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention called to order by the Chairman.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following nominations for permanent officers of the Convention, which were unanimously received.

PRESIDENT.

Hon. JOHN KERR, of Caswell.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st District—T. J. Jarvis, Tyrrell.
2d—William Robinson, Wayne.
3d—Dr. C. Tate Murphy, Sampson.
4th—Capt. Roger Gregory Granville.
5th—Col. John A. Gilmer, Guilford.
6th—John E. Brown, Mecklenburg.
7th—W. W. Long, Yadkin.
8th—J. J. Erwin, Bertie.

SECRETARIES.

P. F. Duffy, Guilford; W. W. Gaither, Caldwell; H. A. London, Chatham; Dr. H. E. T. Manning, Halifax; Nat. Atkinson, Buncombe.

The rules of the House of Representatives were also recommended by the committee for the government of the Convention.

On taking the Chair Hon. John Kerr delivered an appropriate address, said by many to have been the finest effort of this distinguished orator.

Owing to the fact that we were compelled to leave the Hall at 2 o'clock, our stenographic reporter could not get it out for this issue, but will appear to-morrow in full.

### CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN BLADEN.

The following account was received here on Friday afternoon, and we give it an insertion at the earliest present opportunity:

A meeting of the citizens of Bladen Co. was held at Elizabethtown, on the 27th April, 1872. The meeting was organized by calling Col. J. J. D. Lucas to the chair, and requesting Lucien J. Hall to act as Secretary. Capt. R. H. Lyon, by request of the Chairman, in a few timely remarks, explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions, and to organize the Conservative party for a vigorous attack upon Radicalism.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. Capt. R. H. Lyon, J. G. Blue, John Monroe, J. F. Bloodworth, J. McK. Robeson and D. M. Sutton were appointed as said Committee, who, after a short deliberation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is our right to meet together, and consult for our common good, and to adopt measures conducive to good ends, and,

WHEREAS, North Carolina is now on the eve of engaging in a great political conflict, which must result in good or evil to her citizens, now,

*Therefore Resolved*, That recognizing the importance of the result of this struggle, we will cheerfully and unanimously engage in it, and use all our efforts to secure a victory for the cause of Truth, Honesty and Reform.

*Resolved*, That we have no choice in the selection of candidates for Governor and other State officers, but we are willing to support and urge the nomination of our strongest men, who are not laboring under political disabilities, without regard to their former political opinions.

*Resolved*, That we approve the call of a Convention at Greensboro', on the 1st day of May, and that the Chairman appoint twelve delegates from each Township in the county, to represent us in said Convention, and that any citizen of the county friendly to our cause, who may be in Greensboro', is empowered to act as a delegate.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint six delegates from each Township to represent this county in the Congressional Convention, and that we recommend Wilmington as the most convenient place for holding such Convention.

*Resolved*, That four delegates from each Township be appointed to meet the delegates appointed from Brunswick county, to nominate a Senator for this District, and that the Secretary correspond with the Secretary of the Brunswick Convention, with regard to the time and place of holding said meeting.

In accordance with the resolutions appointing delegates, the following were appointed:

[We omit the names of delegates to the State Convention, it being no longer a matter of interest.]

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Hallow—J M Whitted, W J Bryan, Jas Bryan, James Phillips, Frank Alien, E N Robeson.

Bladenboro'—Jas E Kelly, Jos Guyton, John Ivey, G W Jones, Wm R Thompson, Wm Deaver.

Brown Marsh—Jos L Brown, Jas A Kelly, W D McNeill, J N Kelly, A K Cromartie, Geo Elkins.

Elizabethtown—Thomas S Whitted, C C Lyon, T J Norman, D M Smith, J G Blue, W H White.

Abbottsburg—Thos C Thompson, Barnabas Brown, Jas Gooden, David Thompson, Arch'd Campbell, Thos Bush.

Whites' Creek—J A Marsh, J D Maultsby, W H Russ, J W Munroe, Wm Register, David Clarke.

Carver's Creek.—D F Flowers, Dr J S Devane, T S Evans, Robt Green, James Smith, J D Gilliam.

Colly.—W H G Beatty, M V B Sutton, W W Anders, J A Murphy, D M Sutton, R M Jessup.

Beaverdam.—Simon Hales, William Fisher, D S Bullard, Jenkin Smith, J K Melvin, C H Stevens.

French's Creek.—Owen Bush, J B Simpson, Frank Peterson, Dr W H G Lucas, R P Johnson, W J Whitfield.

Turnbull.—Olen Tatum, Joseph Melvin, D C Shaw, Alex Cain, J W West, W McBryde.

White Oak.—J R Dunham, B R Devane, Jo T Melvin, J M Jessup, D L Cogdell, John Rice.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Hallow—J W Purdie, Esq, W J Johnson, Daniel Willis, Absalom Kinlaw.

Bladenboro—Arch'd Roberts, Dan Hester, Robt Sessoms, Snoden Singletary.

Brown Marsh—J D Currie, J M Pierce, James Brown, Sr, Latt Memory.

Carver's Creek—W H Brown, T W Maultsby, John King, James Johnson.

Elizabethtown—Capt R H Lyon, J P Lyttle, Hon T D McDowell, W H Porter.

Abbottsburg—Shade Wooten, D J Gooden, R J McEwin, Robt Mason.

White's Creek—J I Kemp, H M Bale, J A Elkins, Arch'd Shaw.

French's Creek—D McRae O'Hanlon, James Evans, R P Allen, A F Lucas.

Colly.—Monroe Peterson, E H Anders, Irvin Shaw, D H Mashburn.

Beaverdam.—J J Bullard, Henry Jones, Morris Hall, Owen Bedsole.

Turnbull.—H L Peterson, J B Herring, A W Melvin, Benj Lanier.

White Oak.—Hiram Vickers, D M Melvin, T B Dunham, Alex Kinlow.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates, and that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the WILMINGTON JOURNAL for publication, and the Lumberton *Robesonian* and Fayetteville *Eagle* copy the same.

J. J. D. LUCAS, Ch'man.
LUCIEN J. HALL, Sec'y.

The following were the delegates from South Carolina, present at the Cincinnati Convention:

Samuel A. Pearce, Jr., chairman; Dr. E. M. Wheeler, W. K. Greenfield, H. C. Merritt, Nicholas Shelton, R. E. Derief, Richard Holloway, George Shrewsbury.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

### CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

*GREELEY NOMINATED ON THE SIXTH BALLOT—THE PRESS COMES TO THE RESCUE OF THE NATION!*

CINCINNATI, May 3.

On the 6th ballot the Illinois Chairman announced 27 for Adams; (Cheers.) 14 for Greeley, and 1 for Trumbull. The Chair declared the result as follows: Adams, 324; Greeley, 332; Trumbull, 19; Davis, 6; Chase, 32; Palmer, 1.—Before the vote was formally announced Minnesota changed 9 from Trumbull to Greeley.—Various States changed votes, but the scene of such confusion and noise made it impossible for the reporters to hear apparently Greeley nominated. McClure changed Pennsylvania to 50 for Greeley, and 6 for Davis. (Great cheers.) Indiana changed 27 for Adams—a stampede of changed to Greeley here occurred, but the noise and confusion rendered it impossible to hear the details. Illinois changed solid to Greeley, except one delegate who inserted his vote for Trumbull. The Chair finally announced the whole vote to be 714; necessary to a choice 358.

1st ballot—Adams, 203; Greeley, 247; Brown, 98; Trumbull, 108; Curtin, 4½; Davis, 92½; Chase, 2½; Sumner, 1. Gratz Brown withdrew in favor of Greeley.

2d ballot—Adams, 249; Trumbull, 145; Davis, 81; Greeley, 238; Chase, 1. No choice.

3d ballot—Adams, 264; Greeley, 258; Trumbull, 146; Davis, 44.

4th ballot—Adams, 279; Greeley, 250; Trumbull, 137; Davis, 41.

5th ballot—Adams, 303; Greeley, 258; Trumbull, 91; Davis, 30; Chase, 24.

6th ballot—Adams, 187; Greeley, 482.

For Vice-President—Gratz Brown was nominated on the second ballot. The following is the result: Brown, 435; Julian 175; Walker, 45; Tipton, 3; Palmer, 8.

Convention adjourned sine die.

### Dissatisfaction at the Nomination.

CINCINNATI, May 3.

At College Hall, a meeting of the Ohio delegates was held, which comprised about half the Ohio delegation to the Liberal Convention, and which turned out to be very stormy.

Judge W. E. Sloane, of Port Clinton, was called to the chair. A large number of delegates made speeches, and some of them were denunciatory and exciting, while others counseled moderation and consideration.

Among the most prominent were Judge Hoadley, who was one of a committee on resolutions. He said that Judge Stanley Matthews, the temporary President, and John W. John as well as himself, had left the Convention in disgust.

Judge Sloane said he had been originally an Adams man, but there was no evidence that Greeley and his friends had practiced fraud upon the Convention, and until he had such evidence, he should adhere to the nomination. He believed it was for the interests of the country that there should be a complete change in the administration of the government. He counselled them to be calm and considerate, and to act deliberately like men.

Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware county, said he was dissatisfied with the nomination, but would support the ticket.

J. Bleaton, of Columbiana, Ohio, said he was dissatisfied, but urged moderation.

Judge Brinkerhalt said he would not be made a victim of the choice between two evils. Men came to the Convention from New York and Pennsylvania, who were as much intruders as the devil was when he intruded himself among the sons of men. They came and outwitted and outnumbered them; he did not belong to any ring, but as an American, yet willing to say he wouldn't vote for Grant, said he shouldn't vote for Greeley.

General Casement asked if they were not all pleased with the platform. The other members answered "Yes." He further inquired if Greeley was not an honest man; he (General Casement) had joined the movement and torn up his bridge behind him, and was going to stick by the nomination.

General Burnett said he was now both discouraged and disheartened; he didn't think the civil service reform had anything to hope for from the hands of such men; Greeley was honest, progressive and liberal in his views, yet he was a man of crochets; he had no judgment of men, and his personal friends and associates in New York were among a class of men who did not enjoy public confidence, and who were nearly allied to Tammany corruption. Though he was deeply grieved at the result of to-day, he thought they ought to maintain their organization for future work, and not take hasty steps which they might repent.

Col. Parrott, of Montgomery county, said there never was a more shameless trade made by man than that made by Gratz Brown in the Convention.

Mr. Fry, of Clark county, said bargain and sale were evident.

Some members asked where was the evidence.

Fry replied that the evidence was in Gratz Brown's speech.

Mr. Ayers, of the fourteenth district, urged them not to judge too harshly, and counseled moderation.

Gen. Brinkerhoff announced his resignation as a member of the State Central Committee. He was not willing to abide by the determination of the Convention.

Gen. Lane also declined to support the ticket, and resigned his position as member of the Central Committee.

Judge Spalding, of Auzahaga, and Mr. Smith, of Columbiana county, came to the defence of the Convention. The latter in his remarks said that Greeley was among the first to fight Tammany. Whereupon two or three persons arose, saying he did not, that he rather defended the Tammany ring.

Judge Headley again got the floor, charging that Tammany had triumphed. He said he would defeat Greeley and Brown if he had to vote for Grant to do it. He was no office seeker, but was after men to punish them before they got their hands in the public treasury; but he was opposed to abandoning their organization. He said they should remain together maintaining their organization until the time should arrive when their principles could prevail. Several other members spoke for and against the nomination, and finally, after a long session the motion to adjourn prevailed. A large number of the delegates departed for their homes last night.

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

SENATE—Sumner called up his bill for mixed schools, which, meeting objection, Sumner threatened to object to every bill until his bill was disposed of. He then moved to take up the bill, which was agreed to by a vote of 25 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. Bayard, who was entitled to the floor on the bill, said this was an utterly unnecessary measure, and uncalled for. The people chiefly to be affected by it are opposed to it. Charity does not demand it. Justice either to the black or the white does not demand it. It is unjust as it is uncalled for; as unwise and cruel as unnecessary. It is a mere act of visionary zeal. He (Mr. Bayard) would show by the school laws of this District that now the most ample and generous provisions were made for the education of the colored people of the District, and chiefly at the expense of the white people. He believed that the mixture of the two races would be fraught with great evil to the weaker race, and that it would be most injurious to society. There is not a white parent in the District, whose children attend the common schools, who has asked for the passage of this bill. There is not a Senator on this floor whose children or grandchildren will ever go to these schools, to mix with the negro children, but they will vote to force this association upon the children of poor parents, who are compelled to send their children to the common schools. What kind of philantropy is this? The white people of this District are now compelled to contribute most unequally to the support of the colored schools, and now it is proposed to take from them the poor privilege of doing as they please with the rest of their money.

Mr. Ferry, of Conn., gave notice of an amendment, providing that before the act goes into effect it shall be submitted for ratification to the qualified voters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at an election to be held on the first Monday of July, 1872.

The bill then went over.

Postoffice appropriations occupied the balance of the day.

### Consequential Damages—Grant Will Back Down.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The President, Secretary of State, and the Foreign Committees of the Senate and House had a conference to-day. The President, when directly approached, replied that he didn't deem it proper to communicate the objects or results of the conference. Other members of the conference are equally reticent.

It is somewhat significant that the Democratic members of the Foreign Committees of the Senate and House were not invited to the conference.

From loose conversations, the following may be regarded as a close approximation of the result: Minister Schenck has notified his government that England, under no circumstances, will permit the question of consequential damages to be presented at Geneva.

A back down on the part of the Administration is probable, almost certain.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The naval stores trade is unsettled. The new crop is coming forward liberally. The receivers seem anxious to crowd everything into market and secure the going rates. The receipts of new turpentine for the week reach 1,332 barrels, making the stock now offering 2,500 barrels, against 1,300 for the same time last year. There has been a decline of about four cents from the highest point of last week's prices, closing at 58½ cents per gallon. Pale Rosin is coming in freely; the stock of strained rosin in the yards here is about 14,000 barrels. The export demand has been checked by an advance in the last 12 days of 75 cents per barrel. Tar is relatively scarce on the market, and cannot be found is at an advance of 25 [illegible] there is a good speculative movement [illegible] from Chicago and St. Louis. There were [illegible] this morning of a small lot of Wilmington at $3 70, and $3 75 for Newbern. Pitch is quiet and unchanged; there was a little flutter on Friday, occasioned by the enquiries of two Eastern dealers, but if they took the lots, they were meagre, indeed. Quotations were flat at $3 25 to $3 60 per barrel.

The Methodist Conference indefinitely postponed the investigation of the affairs of the Book Concern by a vote of 189 to 150.

### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson's claim for rebate on income tax amounts to four thousand dollars.

Chas. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, failing to appear at Philadelphia in libel suit, his recognizance was declared forfeited, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

Thirty-five small-pox deaths have occurred in Philadelphia this week.

### The Cincinnati Convention—Various Opinions Thereon.

The following extracts from numerous exchanges, in relation to this movement, will be found of interest at the present time:

[From the New York Tribune.]

If there is any trouble at Cincinnati, it is from the machinations of nominating rings. We beg to say just one thing to this Convention—the biggest thing before the country is the question of the honest men against the thieves. What the country sorely needs and imperatively demands is a reform in the Administration of Government. This is not to be attained by combinations of worn out political haks, to secure the nomination of some candidate for President who may suit their peculiar wants and views; it asks for no particular man; but it does ask the choice of some man whose name shall symbolize the national movement for reform.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

While we hold it to be eminently proper for the Democratic press to express opinions, we must protest against individual Democrats identifying themselves in any way with this Convention. Let the gentlemen who compose it perform the work as may seem to them best, and then, if we are prepared to accept the result, the place for Democrats to manifest their faith by works will be the National Democratic Convention, which will be called upon to reject or endorse.

[From the Louisville-Courier-Journal.]

If the Cincinnati Convention is a success—that is if it nominates good men and makes a wise platform—the Democratic party is sure to support it. If it does not, it will be time enough for us to turn about and provide for the emergency. It is certainly unwise in Democrats to attack the Convention before it has assembled, and to predict that of it which may not happen, and which we ought not to wish happen.

Our best wishes attend the Convention. We hope it will be a great success. We hope it will put us in the way of dividing the Congressional oligarchy so as to render the machine-work of the President more dangerous than it would be if he were backed by a united party and insure us a fair count of the vote in the House of Representatives, where the change of a dozen members would render a fraud impossible.

[From the New York World.]

Mr. Adams has never vituperated the Democratic party; he has had no participation in any of the measures which the party has opposed; his great public services command universal homage; his private life is without a blemish, and there is no statesman of our time who is so invulnerable to attack. He would make a wise, upright, prudent, firm, patriotic and most able President, and if the Convention should prefer any other name to his, it will be on grounds of fancied expediency, not of merit. If Mr. Adams should be nominated we have not the slightest doubt that the Democratic National Convention would endorse him, nor that he would receive a handsome majority of the electoral votes.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle.]

The Eagle will support almost any Liberal Republican who may be nominated by, or through, the Cincinnati Convention. It expects to be able to do so in common with the Democratic party. But it is not possible, for reasons which it is not necessary to enumerate, to bring the Democracy, as a party, to Mr. Adams' support, and whatever the Cincinnati Convention may do, it should not make this nomination. We state the fact plainly in the interest of the Liberal movement, and to frustrate a trick, which the New York World once again misrepresents the Democracy in resorting to.

[From the New York Times, (Grant organ.)

It will be easy enough to unsettle the whole commerce of the country, and throw all public affairs into dangerous confusion, by co-operating with the Cincinnati faction. But the perils of such a scheme would not be compensated for by its novelty. If the Republican party is to succeed next November, it can only be by remaining true to the resolves of its representatives at Philadelphia. The Cincinnati men would lead us straight into the Democratic fastnesses, and then turn round and ask each other, "Who would have thought it?"

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The prospects of the Cincinnati movement have so outgrown all promise that there is room to fear that in its exultant and unexpected strength it will forget that its candidates, to succeed, must be acceptable to three millions of Democratic and Conservative voters. Nothing is plainer than this, yet nothing more likely to be ignored in the tumult of such a gathering. Upon their action the great council of the National Democracy will have to pass, and without its endorsement the Cincinnati movement will amount to nothing more than the banishment of its main promoters from the Radical field, without affording them shelter in any other.

[From the New York Herald.]

At all events, the Cincinnati movement is a bold one, and only by decisive and determined action can it hope to succeed. There should be no squabbling and scrambling for office; no hesitation in the course to be pursued. Let the Cincinnati crowd nominate Horace Greeley by acclamation; lay down a brief, plain platform, avoiding all unnecessary subjects; leave the position of Vice President to be filled by the Democrats, and go about their business.—If they do this, they may yet accomplish a revolution in the Administration, and enjoy the Federal spoils for the next four years.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Powerful and well supported as the reform sentiment is within the Republican ranks, however, it cannot be kept up except by the most cautious and discreet action at Cincinnati. To reconcile the claims of candidates and to make a platform which will suit Eastern and Western interests and hold the new party together, will require the greatest tact and a noble self-denial on the part of individuals.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

If the Convention at Cincinnati should determine, as it probably will, to open the contest at once, by presenting a ticket to the country, no argument against the irregularity of the proceeding will weaken its force. The movement is above all party laws; it is a law to itself. It needs nothing but the popular approval, and if it should nominate a good ticket, it may leave all the rest to the people.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Let the generals keep in mind this fact, for it is a fact which the end will certainly prove, namely, that the thorough union and thorough determination which are necessary to success, and which are represented in the popular impetus which the movement has acquired, *cannot be realized by marking out a new path*. The path which the popular instinct has marked out in the spontaneous popular uprising to which form and direction were first given by the workingmen at Columbus, is the only path that is likely to end in success.

[From the Washington Patriot.]

The men who will assemble at Cincinnati hold in their hands the desiny of the republic. They can, if they will, restore republican liberty to the country, and honesty and capacity to the administration of the Government. They can, if they will, present a platform and ticket which will attract to their support a large majority of the people of the United States. The responsibility is with them. We will not permit ourselves to doubt that they will meet it with proper discreetness and a stern integrity of purpose.

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.]

It is a Republican movement, with which Democrats have nothing more to do than to look on, but they are interested spectators, and those who see clearest are desirous that the great meeting at Cincinnati May 1st shall make no mistake. Such delegations as Connecticut sends will do much to aid a wise result at Cincinnati. Great issues may, and probably do, hang upon the action of that Convention.

### The Late Rector of Mount Calvary Church—He Embraces the Roman Catholic Faith.

Reference has been heretofore made to the difficulties which existed between the Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, and the late rector of Mount Calvary Church, Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, which resulted in the latter refusing to accept the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops, and subsequently of his resignation of his charge. Soon after the difficulties arose, Mr. Curtis left this country and proceeded to Birmingham, England, where he still remains, his object in going there, it is understood, being to consult with Dr. Newman, formerly a prominent divine in the Church of England, but now, as is generally known, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is further understood that Mr. Curtis has connected himself with the Church of Rome.—A few days ago Bishop Whittingham received a communication from Mr. Curtis, notifying him of his intention of renouncing his faith in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Acting upon this letter, the bishop called together a number of the clergy of Baltimore, who met in St. Paul's church on Wednesday last, at 11 o'clock service. Immediately after the second lesson the bishop placed himself in front of the altar and publicly read a statement deposing Mr. Curtis from all duties attaching to the office of presbyter or priest in the Episcopal church, in accordance with the canon provided for such cases. It is believed that Mr. Curtis will not present himself for the present, at least, as a candidate for holy orders in the Roman Catholic church, but will maintain the position of a layman for a time.—Baltimore *Sun*.

### State Encouragement of Agricultural Societies.

The Legislature of Maryland, at its recent session, in addition to the amount appropriated for the Agricultural College, appropriated for the present year five thousand dollars to the State Agricultural Society and one thousand dollars to each of the county societies of Frederick, Carroll, Alleghany, Montgomery and Washington, and annually thereafter a sum of equal amount to that paid into the treasury of each society, State and county, by its members, provided such sums shall not amount to over two thousand dollars for the State and five hundred dollars for each county society. It also provided that when any new society, or any society now organized in any of the counties of this State, shall have adopted a constitution and by-laws, elected officers, and raised annually, by voluntary contributions of its members, any sum of money which shall have been actually paid into their treasury for the purpose of being disbursed for the promotion of agricultural knowledge and improvement, such county society shall be entitled to receive annually a like sum from the State treasurer, provided such sum shall not exceed five hundred dollars. One society only in each county is to receive the appropriation in any one year. Affidavits of the officers of the society as to the sums paid into the treasury are required to be filed with the Comptroller of the State.

### The Task of Women.

Great indeed is the task assigned to women; who can elevate its dignity? Not to make laws, not to lead armies, not to govern empires; but to form those by whom laws are made, armies led and empires governed; to guard against the slightest taint of bodily infirmity, the frail yet spotless creature whose moral, no less than physical, being must be derived from her; to inspire those principles, to inculcate those doctrines, to animate those sentiments, which generations yet unborn, and nations yet uncivilized shall learn to bless; to soften firmness into mercy, and chasten honor into refinement; to exalt generosity into virtue; by a soothing care, to allay the anguish of the body and the far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passion; by her purity to triumph over sense; to cheer the scholar sinking under his toil; to console the statesman for the ingratitude of a mistaken people; to be compensation for friends that are perfidious, for happiness that has passed away. Such is her vocation. The couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friend, the cross of the rejected Savior—these are theatres on which her greatest triumphs have been achieved. Such is her destiny; to visit the forsaken, to attend the neglected when monarchs abandon, when counsellors betray, when injustice persecutes, when brethren and disciples flee, to remain unshaken and unchanged; and to exhibit in this lower world a type of that love, pure, constant, and ineffable, which in another world we are taught to believe the test of virtue.

If a man wants to know the strength of evil, let him abandon it.

The Winchester Times says: "We understand that the admirers of the famous John Brown are quietly taking steps for the erection of a monument to his memory, if a suitable site can be secured at Harper's Ferry or Charlestown."

The true christian is encouraged in his course by the assurance that the more he really prays, the less he will sin.


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### 1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " " ..30
3rd " " " " " " ..20

For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20

For second largest crop.....15
For third " " .....10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " " ..30
3rd " " " " " " ..20

For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and .....$20

For second best crop.....15
For third " " .....10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE:

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.

Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as all other crops:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25

The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.

Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.$25

To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:

Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.....$50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits and certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas.....$10
Cucumbers.....10
Tomatoes.....8
Asparagus.....10
Radishes.....5
Peaches.....5
Pears.....5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord. 10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plant